

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 30.13

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 6th, 1913, Temperature a.m. 57, p.m. 61; Humidity...83, 50.

January 6th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 66, p.m. 60; Humidity...64, 71.

No. 8987

第一初月二十年子壬

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1913.

二拜禮

號七月正英曆

835 PER ANNUM  
SINGAPORE CORR 10 DENTS

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE BALKAN CRISIS.

#### FRESH TROUBLE.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, January 6.

It is stated in a message from Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople that interference by officers is again threatening a political crisis. It is stated that a deputation representing 150 officers at Chataldja have arrived to urge the appointment of Izzet Pasha, the Chief of Staff, as the Minister for War, thus replacing Nazim Pasha.

#### War Unlikely.

#### Later.

The conferences among the Ambassadors and diplomatists on Saturday and Sunday apparently had the effect of inducing a calmer frame of mind all round.

The Turks will to-day propose new concessions, and negotiations will continue. Both Turkey and the Allies equally appreciate the fact, which the Powers emphatically urged upon them, that a resumption of hostilities would entail the most dangerous complications, as the Powers will not intervene until Adrianople surrenders, which is expected, at the outside, to happen in ten days. It is believed that the Turkish Government is desirous of relieving itself of the responsibility before its own people by perforce yielding to a united Europe.

#### Conference Suspended.

#### Later.

The Peace Conference sat for an hour on Monday and then adjourned.

The Turks presented proposals of certain cessions of territory northward of Adrianople, but excluding the city, and also undertaking to renounce their rights in Crete provided no other islands were demanded.

The Allies thereupon consulted and drafted a resolution resolving that since the Turks had not replied satisfactorily to their last proposals, they suspend the labours of the Conference.

Subsequently a general conversation occurred, during which it was explained that a rupture was not intended, but there would be a suspension until a more satisfactory reply, more consistent with the Allies' terms, has been received.

#### Powers Save Rupture.

The Turks left an excited and perturbed state.

The Allies state that there would certainly have been a rupture but for the advice of the Powers.

### GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

#### HERR VON JAGOW'S CLAIMS.

London, January 6.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent says it is semi-officially announced that Herr von Jagow, the Ambassador to Rome, will be probably appointed the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This is regarded as indicating that Herr von Jagow's hesitation is overcome and that he will accept the post. His hesitation was due to ill-health, and to the fact that the Italian climate suited him better than that of Berlin. He is 40 years of age and enjoys the special favour of the Kaiser. He won high commendation for his ability and tact in the earlier months of the Turco-Italian war, when the relations of Italy and Germany were strained owing to the German public's sympathy with Turkey. Prince von Buelow once described him as the ablest among the younger German diplomatists. He has an elegant and polished bearing, contrasting markedly with his predecessor's shabby methods.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE TARIFF PROBLEM.

#### A NEW SUGGESTION.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, January 6.

The Conservative papers are giving prominence to the idea of Sir Joseph Lawrence, Chairman of the Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., to grant a bounty of 2/- a quarter on Colonial wheat instead of taxing foreign, and also a bounty to the home-producer. The money for this purpose would be found by the taxation of foreign manufactures, and thus both the workers and agriculturists would be benefited. The scheme at present is viewed favourably, though time is asked to consider its details, especially from the financial view point.

### GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL'S DEATH.

London, January 6.

The death is announced of Field-Marshal Count Schlieffen, who was for fifteen years Chief of the German General Staff.

### KIDNAPPED IN HONGKONG.

Chinese Girls Taken to America.

Disguised as members of the Chinese crew of the steamer Nippon Maru four Chinese girls were caught being smuggled ashore at San Francisco at ten o'clock on the night of the 25th, ult., by W. H. J. Deasy, customs guard, who was stationed at the gangplank of the vessel. Wearing long overcoats and soft hats the girls followed close at the heels of Leong Moon, Chinese interpreter for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha company, as he left the vessel and went across the Embarcadero to their meeting place.

When returned to the steamer and stripped of their disguises, says an American paper, the Chinese girls looked more like mad babies than human beings. They had been confined in the coal bunkers during the voyage of 21 days from the Orient and were hardly recognizable as women. Their food and water had been lowered to them in a pail at the end of a rope through a hatchway. They had lived in total darkness.

Leong did not submit to his arrest by Inspector Deasy without offering him a bribe. At first he insisted that the women were members of the crew and were friends of his going to visit Chinatown. Finding this explanation was not satisfactory to Inspector Deasy he offered him \$250 to let them go. This amount he gradually raised to \$1,000.

Inspector Deasy, who receives only \$900 a year, turned a deaf ear and marched his captives back to the Nippon, where he discovered that four of his prisoners were women who were being brought to the United States to be sold into slavery. On orders from Deputy Surveyor Charles A. Stephens the girls were looked in a room on board the steamer until they were turned over to the immigration authorities. They were taken to Angel Island to await deportation. Leong Moon was placed under arrest.

The girls—Tal May, 18 years old; Ah May, 18 years old; Tai Nou, 19 years old, and Ah Yen, 21 years old—told a pitiful story of how they had been dragged in Hongkong and regained consciousness in the blackness of the coal bunkers. None of the girls knew where they were going or for what purpose they were being taken to a foreign country. They had all come to Hongkong from the country to celebrate a Chinese birthday. They attended a theatre together, and after the performance fell in with a strange woman, who dragged them

## TELEGRAMS.

### LORD HARDINGE.

#### IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, January 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Delhi reports that Lord Hardinge is improving; the wounds continue to heal, and there are hopes that he will be able to preside at the opening of the Legislative Council to be held on the 27th inst.

## TELEGRAMS.

### TWO FAILURES.

Singapore's Unfortunate Experience of Aeroplaning.

Hongkong appears to have been more fortunate than Singapore in the matter of flying exhibitions. The following, from the "Straits Times" deals with an exhibition advertised to be given by Mr. Atwater, who, it will be remembered, was recently in Hongkong but did not fly.

Several thousand trustful people paid a dollar each to see a hydro-aeroplane exhibition at the Seaview Hotel on December 29. They certainly saw the machine but there was very little exhibition. Other people, more confident still, paid \$2.50 to be taken to the scene on the steamer Kaka, and they saw even less. By four o'clock—the advertised time of starting—theesefront was lined by a multitude of spectators of all nationalities and classes, while a fleet of between twenty and thirty steamers and launches, containing some more hundreds of paying spectators, had taken up stations round the area of the proposed display. Meanwhile the machine, a Curtiss model reposed complacently on the top of the sea-wall. Shortly after four, the engine was tried, which encouraged the spectators to think pleasantly of the forthcoming feats.

#### The First Attempt.

At the same time, Mr. Atwater began to think, apparently for the first time, of how to get his craft from the sea-wall down to the sea. A start was made to put an inclined plane of planks down at the spot where the machine rested, but that idea was soon abandoned, and a body of soldiers was requisitioned to transport the craft to another spot. Carrying it through the coconut grove proved to be a slow business and destructive, for some of the wires were snapped and had to be soldered together again before, eventually, the machine was lifted down to the beach.

By this time, it was well beyond five o'clock and the steam whistles of the launches were blowing an impatient summons in deafening chorus. Then, at about 5.20, the hydro aeroplane, with Mr. Atwater in the driving seat, shot off the beach with a great whirr of engines and a tumultuous scurry of water, and headed for the open sea. It skimmed across the water in a manner that promised big things but, after going half a mile out, the propeller suddenly ceased revolving and the plane was rocking helplessly on the rollers. It was towed back to land at an ignominious pace, with a broken propeller, by the N.I.O.'s launch.

#### The Second Failure.

Much righteous disappointment was voiced on shore and the launch parties expressed their feelings by getting up steam and heading for Singapore in a body, leaving only a few sampans to mourn their loss. The spectators on shore, having a temporary sustainer in watching the work of fitting on a new propeller, loyally stood to their posts. They were rewarded, after six o'clock, by another display of skimming about as interesting to watch as a motorboat race, and hardly visible at that in the falling darkness. There was, however, no flying.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE BUDGET.

#### BIG FIGURE NAMED.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, January 6.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that mainly owing to the increased cost of shipbuilding and the under-estimation of the cost of the Insurance Act, the Budget will amount approximately to £200,000,000.

Altogether, the function was more like an experiment in the first days of hydro aeroplaning rather than a display of a highly-developed science, and the public felt itself rather ill-served. The failure of the second attempt was explained afterwards by Mr. Atwater to have been due to "superfluous water in the pontoon." The cause of the first failure, the broken propeller, might be justly regarded as an unavoidable accident but, without professing any intimacy with hydroplanes, one is inclined to think that a leaky pontoon on such a craft is a remediable fault which ought never to have occurred. A steamer going to sea with a leaky hull is about as good a parallel as one can think of.

### SAW BATTLE IN THE BALKANS.

Retiring Minister to Greece Describes Attack on Mountain Fort.

G. H. Moses, retiring Minister to Greece and Montenegro, was present at one of the battles in the Balkans and has described it. He said he was at the capital of Montenegro, Cetinje, when war was declared, and he watched with great interest the mobilizing of the troops of the small kingdom. He declared the people welcomed the announcement of war, and entered upon it with great enthusiasm. Montenegro, he added, had been complaining that for the past thirty years they had had no real fighting. He described the soldiers as being over six feet, a man under that height being considered a weakling in Montenegro.

Mr. Moses witnessed the shelling by artillery, under command of Gen. Martinovitch, of Detonick, a fortified rock, situated high on a mountain road, on the way to Topichanik. Crown Prince Danilo, in command of the army, advanced two columns of heavy infantry under the fire of the artillery, and the place capitulated. The marksmanship of the gunners he praised as wonderful.

The battle started shortly after daylight with the exploding of a shell over the fortified city. The city was believed to be strong enough to hold out against an attack for any length of time. The artillery, however, soon proved that shells could be fired from such a range, that the guns of the forts were useless. In returning the fire. After the bombardment had been going on for several hours, the infantry began its advance. Under a heavy artillery fire, the two columns reached the edge of the fortress and forced back the Turks.

Mr. Moses declared that Gen. Martinovitch was one of the most powerful men in the small kingdom. In addition to being one of the country's foremost soldiers, he is also the Minister of War, Prime Minister, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

#### Proposed Chilean Loan.

The Chilean Government is contemplating an internal loan of \$5,000,000, exclusively destined to renovate the workshops and rolling-stock of the State railways; also for adding a double track to relieve the congested portions of the lines.

## TELEGRAMS.

### LADYSMITH'S DEFENDER.

#### A PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, January 6.

An influential Committee including Lord Haldane, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Beresford, the Right Hon. L. Harcourt, Col. Seely, Mr. Bonar Law, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Bishop of London, have issued an appeal for funds for a national memorial to Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, in the form of a statue. The London newspapers warmly support the project.

## TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICAN WOLVES.

#### Important Paleontological Discoveries.

A vanished age, when packs of the great "dire wolf," largest and most powerful of fang and jaw of all the wolves America has ever known, hunted camels and ground sloths in California, has been revealed, says an exchange, by Mr. J. C. Merriam, professor of paleontology in the University of California. Packs of these wolves are found to have been mired countless thousands of years ago in the tar pools of Rancho La Brea. Now these creatures, long extinct, have again been brought to light by Dr. Merriam's excavations near Los Angeles. They are described by him in a paper on "Canidae" in "The Fauna of Rancho La Brea," just published by the University of California in its memoir series.

In pursuit of a camel, or leaping and tearing at the gigantic ground sloth, or following relentlessly after a young, aged or injured bison, or a panic-stricken mare they had cut out from a herd of wild horses, the pack of dire wolves would drive their victim across the rolling plains near what is now Los Angeles. In the way opened some masonry spot, where oil oozed to the surface. The fugitive plunged in, became entangled in the sticky mass, and lay helpless. The wolves plunged in after their victim. Now victims themselves, they became inextricably mired in the tar, and, died to become a museum exhibit at Berkeley in the succeeding geologic age.

#### Six Kinds of Wolves.

Not the dire wolf only, but five other kinds of wolves, now all extinct but one, have been found by Professor Merriam in the asphalt beds of Rancho La Brea. Four of the six kinds he is the first scientist to describe. The "dire wolf" itself was first described by Dr. Joseph Leidy in 1854 from a single jaw bone and the cheek teeth which it contained, found on the banks of the Ohio, near Evansville. Ind. Forty years later E. D. Cope found a few teeth and other parts of the dire wolf in Texas. In 1873 Leidy described a lower jaw found by Dr. Lorenzo Yates in the Livermore Valley, and in 1903 Dr. Merriam himself described a second California specimen, a fragment of a lower jaw, from Tulare County.

So scanty as this was the opportunity for knowledge of the greatest of the wolves, which once ranged from the Mississippi Valley to Central Mexico, and from the Ohio River to California, a wolf larger and fiercer than any that now exists, all the wolves that still infest wild places, from Greenland to Mexico, and from Siberia to France.

#### Further Discoveries.

Then came Dr. Merriam's abundant discoveries in the Los Angeles asphalt beds, which, the generous permission of Madam Ida Hancock Ross has permitted the University of California to explore. Where previous knowledge of the dire wolf was based on a few teeth, he could

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE PANAMA DISPUTE.

#### NO HAGUE ARBITRATION.

Reuter's  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, January 6.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, it has now transpired that Mr. Taft does not favour the Panama arbitration being held at the Hague, but rather by a special board made up of an equal number of American and British citizens. It is stated that he expressed the view that at the Hague the anti-American moral pressure which would be brought to bear on the tribunal would be enormous, as all Europe is interested in the tolls question.

## TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICAN WOLVES.

#### Important Paleontological Discoveries.

on a few teeth, he could found his description on careful comparative study of fifty complete skulls, with opportunity to take into full account the variations of age, sex, abnormality, and individual character. Previous efforts could arrive at no adequate description of any phase of the dire wolf's structure. But with the skeletons of whole packs to deal with he could now elucidate the nature of this beast—plain-dwelling, heavy-headed, five feet and more in length from muzzle to tail-tip, more slender in its legs than the great timber wolf of to-day, like that from the Susitna River, in the Mount McKinley region of Alaska, with which he has made detailed comparison, and so less fleet of foot, but with a strength which enabled it to tear apart the carcasses of large animals, and with massive back teeth which could crush heavier bones than can the timber wolves, the largest of the wolves of to-day. True timber wolves seem never to have been abundant in the southwestern United States. The dire wolves were the dominant species in California during the last period before the present and timber wolves were very rare. At the present time the coyotes are the common wolves of California and the timber wolf is practically unknown.

## TELEGRAMS.

### TOBACCO AS A DRUG.

#### Amusing Sequel to a Patient's Smoke.

A curious problem concerning a pipe or tobacco for a patient in a sanatorium was disclosed at a recent meeting of the Dublin Insurance Committee. It seems that Sir Charles Cameron, who is the medical officer of Dublin, recommended that one of the patients should get a smoke. He generously offered to pay for the tobacco, but the committee would not allow him to do so, and ordered that the smoke should be paid for by the State. The patient got a few puffs. Fourteen days afterwards, the Insurance Commissioners for Ireland sent a letter to the committee requiring to know from what fund they proposed to pay for the tobacco.

Their reply was that Sir Chas. Cameron had recommended it as a useful drug which would be found in all pharmacopoeias under the head of "Nicotiana Tabacum," and that therefore, they proposed to discharge it out of the fund provided for drugs. The Insurance Commissioners thereupon took the opinion of certain eminent King's Counsel, and, after a further lapse of three weeks, they wrote to say that they could find no statutory authority enabling the Insurance Committee to spend the money. The Dublin body, however, insisted that they were fortified with the opinion of their medical adviser that the drug was necessary for the effective treatment of the patient, and that it should be given, even at the risk of a surcharge. And there the matter stands at present.

#### To Visit Washington.

The Countess of Aberdeen and Miss Violet Asquith intend paying a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Bryce at Washington, arriving shortly after Christmas and returning to England about the middle of January.

## NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the next Budget will amount approximately to £200,000,000.

Lord Hardinge is improving, and may preside at the Indian Legislative Council on the 27th inst.

The death is announced of Field Marshal Count Schlieffen, for 15 years Chief of the German General Staff.

The interference of Turkish officers in demanding a new Minister of War threatens a political crisis.

Some of the characteristics of Herr von Jagow, the probable new German Foreign Minister, are given in a telegram.

A calmer frame of mind all round is reported in the Balkan crisis and a resumption of hostilities is rather improbable.

An appeal has been issued for funds to a national memorial to the late Sir George White, the defender of Ladysmith, in the form of a statue.

The Allies, being dissatisfied with the Turkish terms submitted yesterday, have suspended the Conference until a more satisfactory reply is received.

It now transpires that President Taft favours arbitration on the Panama Canal dispute by a board of American and British citizens, not by the Hague.

Sir Joseph Lawrence has proposed a new tariff scheme, granting bounties to Home and Colonial wheat, and taxing foreign manufactures but not corn.

## LOCAL.

The wedding took place this morning of Mr. Reginald Wilks and Miss Mabel Brown.

The Allan Wilkie Company did finely last night in "A Bunch of Violets," and are to stage "David Garrick" to-night.

The respondent in the Li family appeal case, now before the Full Court, has died and thus the case becomes more complicated.

The birthday of Siri Gura Gobind Singh (the prophet of Sikh religions) will be celebrated by the Sikh community on Friday.

## GAMBLING CHARGE.

Nineteen men were arrested in a house in Queen's Road West in connection with gambling. At the Police Court, this morning, two of them were charged by Inspector Dymond with "keeping" and sixteen with gambling, one having estreated his bail of \$5. Mr. L. D'Almada appeared for the whole of the defendants and asked his Worship to remand the case. This request was granted, bail in \$100 being allowed in the case of the first and second defendants and \$5 each in the remainder.



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HONGKONG, 3rd Nov. 1911.

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## TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.	
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. " 10 min.	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 8.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
8.45 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	
NIGHT CARS on Saturdays.	
8.45 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	
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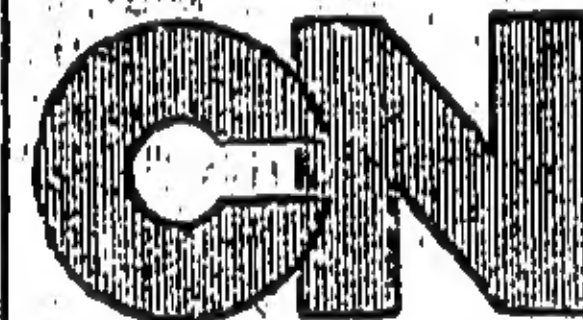
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that feeds him—on the dust in which  
he was born. No wall can keep him  
out; he is breathed into the human  
system through the throat, thru the  
system by the bite of an insect, or  
works himself into the system through  
the hand that has touched an infected  
object.

There is but one thing he fears—cleanness, and the odour of cleanliness.  
To make a house thoroughly clean is to disinfect it. The odour of cleanliness is  
CN. The germ cannot live where CN spreads its purifying influence.

The Power of Purity in fighting off disease has been recognized ever since  
a few wise doctors went out to where a great European army lay dying in its  
camps, and by simple disinfection reduced the death rate from sixty per cent. to  
ten. How much greater would have been their success if they had then possessed  
so powerful a purifier as CN?

IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE,  
BUT AN AID TO CLEANLINESS.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,  
3, DUDDELL ST. TEL. 1208.

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"V.O.S."  
"PARLIAMENT BLEND"

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MARK

AQUARIUS:

THE MINERAL WATER  
PAR EXCELLENCE.

FOR SALE  
ALLOT OF  
GOLD WALTHAM WATCHES.  
HTG. GOOD TIME-KEEPERS.

BARGAIN PRICES.

GARRELS, BOERNER and Co.,  
KING'S BUILDING.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1912

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901 182

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT FAMINE DISTRICTS with an  
area of 30,000 square miles.  
TWO and a half million people  
facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-  
BUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Treasurer, H. C. GULLAND, Esq.,  
Manager, International Banking Cor-  
poration, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th January 1913 114

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

The Daily Press.

The Tramway Boycott.  
A Chinese paper, published in  
Shanghai has recently been ask-  
ing by what moral right the  
Hongkong Government has passed  
this Ordinance. "Every ratio-  
nal human being must admit,"  
says our contemporary, "if his  
judgment is not warped by pas-  
sion and prejudice, that if a man  
does not wish to ride in a tramcar  
he has every right to take a rick-  
shaw or even to walk." No one  
disputes this statement, which,  
however, is not a complete pre-  
sentation of the case. The import-  
ant thing to bear in mind is that  
the boycott which has been main-  
tained in Hongkong now for fully  
six weeks is not the expression of  
an aversion to tramcars, or to  
ferry boats, but is an organized  
effort to maintain the use of a for-  
eign debased coinage in the  
Colony and so prevent the reha-  
bilitation of Hongkong's  
own subsidiary coinage. The  
debasing of the coinage  
has been a great factor in  
the increasing cost of living  
in the Colony, though we fear  
that this is not as generally  
appreciated as it should be. No  
government can remain an idle  
spectator of organized opposition  
to its coinage for the purpose of  
insisting upon the free circulation  
of a foreign coinage inferior to its  
own. The Hongkong Govern-  
ment's action may seem "despo-  
tic," but any unprejudiced  
person must recognise that it is a  
perfectly reasonable and justifi-  
able despotism in the circum-  
stances.

China Mail.

Portugal's Political Unrest.

And now the Conservatives  
are about to have the reins of  
Government in their hands, with  
Sanhor Almeida at their head.  
The principal policy of the new  
Administration will deal with  
financial retrenchment—in what  
direction it is not yet specifically  
stated. They will also revise  
the law of the separation of  
Church and State and the more  
liberal treatment of political  
prisoners.

It will thus be seen that the  
Conservatives intend to remedy  
what they apparently consider  
are the defects of the  
Liberal Party. It seems, at  
first sight, rather an anomalous  
condition of affairs that  
causes the first and the last of  
these proposals to be taken out of  
the hands of the Liberals by the  
Conservatives, but a little reflection  
on the great upheaval of  
three years ago will clearly ex-  
plain the anomaly.  
No matter what political party  
may be in power, it seems clear  
that the Republican form of  
Government is securely establish-  
ed in Portugal; and therefore  
what should be the steadfast aim  
of all lovers of that ancient civil-  
ization should be the propaga-  
tion of an equitable and enlight-  
ened policy for the good of the  
country as a whole.

South China Morning Post.

A Startling Prospect.  
No doubt the average man  
would prefer "graceful and  
pretty neck," "tender womanly  
grace," "tender feminine  
beauty," and all that sort of thing  
to "thick necks, broad shoulders,  
deep chests, and semi-aquiline  
noses," for the one is indicative  
of acquiescence and submission,  
whereas the other implies self-  
assertiveness and the power to  
make it good. Whether con-  
sciously or not, the masculine  
preference for what are generally  
described as "womanly qualities"  
has its inspiration in the titilla-  
tion these latter give to his sense  
of superiority. The appeal which  
the timid, shrinking, pretty girl  
makes to the protection of the  
man is subtly soothing to his  
innate vanity, for it is always  
pleasant to feel that one is  
stronger than somebody else. So  
the Brown, Jones, or Robinson  
who in the office stands before  
the boss with bated breath and  
whispering humbleness naturally  
likes to go home to his wife and  
exact deference even in little  
things by way of compensation  
for the humiliation of the work-  
ing day.

Filet, Haddock, Kippers, Bloaters,  
own Smoked Fish, Fried Fish, and  
Chipped Potatoes.  
ALEXANDRA CATE CO.



## GENERAL NEWS.

To attract Harvest-workers.  
Fried chicken three times a day, tea and cold drinks, free smokes, the use of motor-cars and a pound a day wages were a few of the attractions offered by Kansas farmers to secure harvest workers.

Paris Automobile Salon.  
The 13th Exposition Internationale de l'Automobile was opened on December 7, at the Grand Palais. The number of makes exhibited is 130, or one more than at Olympia; but still the exhibition is not more representative of the industry as a whole; indeed, it is distinctly of a domestic character. The British motor-car industry is somewhat more prominent than it was at the last Automobile Salon two years ago. Then it had only three representatives—Rolls-Royce, Daimler, and Austin, but on the present occasion it has seven, there being added to those already mentioned the Argyll, Humber, Sunbeam, and Wolseley firms.

Municipal Work at the Straits.  
According to a report by the Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore, the Municipal Commissioners there estimate that the following amounts will be expended by them during 1913:—for sewerage, £93,000; gas works, £29,000; salt water for streets, £11,700; water mains, £11,700; reservoir, £93,000; bridges, £13,400; and markets, £10,500; besides several smaller amounts on electrical plant, canal works, motor lorries, and water meters. The Municipal Commissioners of Penang anticipate the expenditure of about £6,300 on water fittings and meters, motor vehicles, and a fire engine.

Canada's Reciprocity with the West Indies.

The trade agreement with the British West Indies was introduced in the House of Commons on December 10 and the Bill passed its first reading. Mr. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, explained that in order to give preference to the West Indies in Canada a duty would have to be imposed against foreign countries, on cocoa beans, lime juice, and limes. Mr. Foster said that this agreement was an undertaking on the part of Canada to continue the British preferential duty, or at least a 20 per cent. preference to the West Indies, for ten years, while the Islands would extend a preference for the same period to Canada. He hoped that a better steamship service would be established.

Prevention of Railway Accidents.

In a long report the American Interstate Commerce Commission discusses the cause and possible prevention of railway accidents, and emphasizes the urgent need of greater precautions for safeguarding the travelling public. The report says that railway managers and employees and also the State and Federal Commissions "must unite in a determined effort to reduce these narrowing railway disasters to the limits of the unavoidable." The Commission adds:—"If railway directors and managers remain passive and give to such occurrences no such serious consideration as the situation demands, then it becomes the duty of public officials bluntly and plainly to point out their duties as the trustees of the travelling public's safety."

The Charge of Sweating in Ulster.

The Committee of Inquiry into conditions of employment in the linen trade report that cases of undoubtedly low payment to outworkers in certain branches of the making-up trades were proved. According to the evidence of the representative of one firm, one outworker employed in a particular branch of embroidery was paid at the rate of 2s. a dozen, equivalent to 1-2d. an hour. Evidence given by Dr. E. W. Baillie, the medical officer of health for Belfast, show that one young woman was employed in making medium-sized chemises at 9d. per dozen, and earned—after paying 1-1-2d. for thread and her tram fare to and from the factory—only 1-2d. per hour. The Committee add that it is clear that the employers have no desire to defend such rates per hour as were earned in some of the test cases—viz., about 1d., 1-1-2d., 1-3-4d., and 1-6-0d.—and would consider a distinctly higher figure as a reasonable wage.

## THE BOOK WORLD.

Two New Novels by Famous Authors.

It is quite likely some disappointment will be felt by those anticipating Mr. Galsworthy's next novel, because his newly-published work, "The Inn of Tranquillity" (Heinemann, 6/-) is but a collection of reprinted studies and essays. These, however, should not be neglected, inasmuch as they offer an exposition of sober, reflective thoughts on varied and interesting subjects, and one or two vivid studies of character. In the latter we mention that of Mr. Gessler, the old-fashioned maker of boots, whose connection dwindled away with the inundation of the ready-made variety. Mr. Galsworthy draws the boot enthusiast with vigorous strokes, and cleverly creates the atmosphere of his leather-smelling little shop. And from the bootmaker we pass to an essay on a ride in the mist on a mare whose coat matched the "drenched fox-coloured beech leaf drifts," and who danced along with head held high, neck arched, ears pricked, "pretending that things were not what they seemed," and now and then trying to leave its rider "planted on the air." If Mr. Galsworthy writes intimately of his horse, he surpasses himself in animal understanding when he discourses on dogs. "The Black Godmother," and "Memories" will charm all dog lovers. Nor are the more serious aspects of life and art forgotten in this collection. There is sane reasoning in "Some Platitudes Concerning the Drama," and in "Vague Thoughts on Art." Mr. Galsworthy suggests an excellent definition of art, which we quote. "Art is that imaginative expression of human energy, which, through technical concretion of feeling and perception, tends to reconcile the individual with the universal, by exciting in him personal emotion." Mr. Galsworthy even goes further, and declares "art is the one form of human energy in the whole world which really works for union and destroys the barriers between man and man." The volume reveals Mr. Galsworthy at his best—sincere, lofty, distinguished—and is an artistic addition to contemporary literature.

"Twixt Land and Sea."  
In his time Mr. Conrad has written some remarkable books—"Youth," "Nostromo," "Typhoon," and "Under Western Eyes"—but never before has his genius been so perfectly realised as in the three slight stories collected in "Twixt Land and Sea" (Dent, 6/-). And for this reason, that they emphasise his marvellous gift of suggestion, and his ability to obtain great results from the slenderest of themes. Told in outline the stories here presented would offer no attraction to those unacquainted with Mr. Conrad's work. They might argue the ideas were too slight to be made interesting, and in the hands of any other writer this criticism might obtain. But Mr. Conrad sees life clearly. He extracts from the smallest incident much that is hidden from the casual observer, and draws beauty from the most drab surroundings. In the story entitled "A Smile of Fortune," he describes the spell cast upon an ordinary seaman by an untamed, shy, shabby daughter of a rascally trader living on a tropical island. The realisation of the girl herself is supreme, and before the story is ended we have forgotten our first repugnance, and see only the pathos of a life which, on the surface, suggests only moral degeneration.

It is, however, in the second tale, "The Secret Sharer," that Mr. Conrad rises to heights comparable with those of "Typhoon." Again we have a picture of tropical seas, and of men who go down to them in ships. It is a perfect story, complete in every detail. It tells of a captain who, unknown to his crew, gives shelter to a swimmer who approaches the ship at night. He discovers the man, a murderer, escaping from justice, and keeps him hidden in his own quarters until his vessel touches a group of islands, when he assists him to make good an escape. That is all. But in it we have a fine example of Mr. Conrad's manner of conveying the horror of a situation by suggestion. It is not the actual whispered

words that pass between the captain and his silent guest that makes the episode so full of meaning. Nor is it speech that conveys the tenacity of those moments when, to allow the fugitive to drop once more into the sea, the captain gives orders to a frightened crew to put close into the shadow of a dreaded shore. But the effect so subtly produced gives the reader a thrill too rarely experienced in fiction, and makes him realise to the full the terror of the sailors at what to them is an undefined horror.

The third story, "Freya of the Seven Isles," although less mysterious, reproduces all the author's values, and is a powerful story of the ugly cruelty of an ignorant, tyrannical man. Freya is a poignant heroine. Her fate draws our tears, and the pitiless revenge that wrecks her life induces our passionate wrath. "Twixt Land and Sea" is a volume conceived in a spirit of haunting beauty, and interpreted with a conviction that stamps it the work of a genius.

It is not the actual whispered

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Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1912. £708

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## WANTED.

WANTED—NURSERY CO.—VERNESS wanted to take charge of 3 children aged 5, 6 and 7 years; good salary—Apply A.M. c/o of "Hongkong Telegraph."

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## FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge's Freight Circular, dated Hongkong, 4th January, states:—

Chartering has been quite active throughout the last fortnight considering the time of the year, due in a measure, to the increase in offerings of tonnage for December and January loading. There is still a good demand for additional tonnage, and rates are firmly supported in most instances, especially for Timecharter boats. As will be seen from the list overleaf several vessels have been taken up on Timecharter both for early (recharter) and forward delivery at most satisfactory rates.

Saigon-Hongkong:—After having declined to 15 cents, rates have since advanced to 10 cents per point and a few "outsiders" could be placed in this direction. The market close with charterers' requirements for prompt loading evidently satisfied. Quotation stands for January-February shipment at \$5.15 per picul f.o.b. Saigon.

Saigon-Philippines:—Owing to charterers being a little to purchase stocks of rice held by the Philippine Government at low price,

no business has resulted from enquiries lately put on market.

Saigon-Java:—There has been some demand for forward loading, but no payable return freight being obtainable, owners will not look at such freights.

Java Outwards:—There has been very little doing lately and in consequence the Java China Japan Line have accepted "outside business" for a boat still under timecharter to them.

Bangkok-Hongkong:—Regular liners in suitable position not being sufficient for an unexpected demand both for Singapore and Hongkong, rates have advanced to 40/33 cents to Hongkong, and a few "outsiders" could be placed in this direction.

New Crop:—Prospects have much improved and it is estimated that 850,000 tons will be available for export during the coming season from Bangkok.

Dainty-Canton:—A solitary fixture has been done since our last report at last late paid. Further tonnage offering was not placeable.

Quang Yen-Hongkong:—The s.s. Petobaburi (recharter) has been taken up to carry limestone for 3 consecutive trips at \$2.65 per ton.

Timecharter:—Again a good business has been done for both prompt and forward delivery, namely:—Norw. S.S. Halvard 1088 tons Net reg. 12 months at \$8500.—German S.S. "Landrat Scholff" 1012 tons Net reg. 9 months at \$8750.—Brit. S.S. "Taiwan" 1042 tons Net reg. 9 months at \$8200.—Norw. S.S. "Prosper" 924 tons Net reg. 3 months at \$8500.—and Chin. S.S. "Too Sai" 987 tons Net reg. 3 months at \$7000.—per month.

Coal Freights:—Rates from Japan to Hongkong has slightly declined.

Fixtures reported.—Mojito/Hongkong \$2.—Haiphong/Canton \$2.75, Port Courbet/Canton \$2.75 and Port Courbet/Swallow at \$2.60 per ton.

Mr. Andrew Lang's Library.  
The sale of Mr. Andrew Lang's library, which was concluded last month, realized £1,793 17s. 6d.

Melton Monbray, Pork Pies, Beef Mutton, Gam., Veal and Ham Pies Small Hot Pies always on hand 25 cents each.  
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Makes Plain Water  
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Just Perfect.



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By the OXY-ACETYLENE SYSTEM  
Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships,  
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of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.  
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Works.

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GRAVING DOCK  
75ft. by 8 ft. by  
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## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1913.

## THE DOG'S HOME.

The state of affairs at the Dogs Home, which was revealed in our issue of Saturday, will cause all animal-lovers to shudder. For our own part we are not greatly surprised. Not many weeks ago there appeared in our columns a letter which broadly hinted that all was not well at the Home; and the writer of that letter was in a position to know what he was talking about. But the mismanagement—and that is a mild term in the circumstances—goes deeper than had been supposed. So much has been revealed that dog-lovers are sure to insist upon the whole facts of the matter being laid bare. We should hope, indeed, that those most immediately interested will take active steps to have the state of affairs fully investigated and set in order.

What seems clear enough is that there has been a certain lack of supervision. It is not for us, or for anyone insufficiently acquainted with the facts, to endeavour to lay the blame. But, at any rate, if one visit on the part of our representative revealed a horrifying state of matters—dogs seemingly imperfectly fed and far from clean—it should not have been a difficult matter for someone more actively interested to discover what was going on. Indeed, the best of all proofs that supervision is all that is necessary to have matters put right rests in the fact that late on Saturday afternoon a "Telegraph" representative visited the home, and found quite a different state of affairs existing as compared with that in the morning. All the kennels had been washed out with a disinfectant fluid, and clean straw litter laid down for bedding. The dogs had also been washed and general cleanliness and good order prevailed. During the visit, too, the dogs were fed with warm, freshly prepared food in which bones and meat formed good constituents. In fact the visit in the evening showed a vast and pleasing improvement, carried out, we learn, at the instance of Mr. H. J. Gedge. Obviously, therefore, if so great an improvement can be effected in the course of a few hours, it should be no very hard matter to see that this improvement is maintained.

Admittedly the new Home has, so far, fallen short of the high expectations formed of it, and the reason, it seems to us, is that no one has been actually and definitely responsible for the superintendence of the work. But now that public attention has been called to an unfortunate state of affairs we hope to see the Home set upon a more business-like footing. There is ample room and every need for a carefully-managed Home, and, while the "Telegraph," which is interesting itself in the promotion of a Dog's Show, would be the last to condone cruelty to animals, it recognises that, now the matter has been made public, help in putting things straight will be immensely more useful than hard words.

## Panama Tolls Question.

It was with gratification that we noted yesterday's telegram stating that President Taft had expressed his willingness that the thorny Panama Canal tolls question should be submitted to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration. To-day, however, the news comes through that Mr. Taft does not favour this plan at all, but rather that the matter should be arbitrated by a special board comprised of an equal number of British and American citizens, he having expressed the view that the "anti-American moral pressure" at the Hague would be enormous, as all Europe is interested in the tolls question. There is doubtless something to be said for this contention, though what we cannot quite understand is how the definite statement that he favoured Hague arbitration should ever have been attributed to the President if in reality he did not. The latest suggestion of Mr. Taft's does not strike us as any too satisfactory, inasmuch as with an equal number of representatives of both parties to the dispute, the likelihood of agreement is somewhat remote. In our view, the Hague Tribunal would be by far the best body to which to refer the matter, despite the suggestion of "anti-American pressure." After all, if the diplomats who would be sent to an International and neutral Arbitration Court could not be relied upon to act honourably in such a matter as this, wherein lies the utility of the much-lauded Tribunal?

**Cruelty to Animals.**  
We own that we should like to see greater activity on the part of the ruling powers in this colony where dealing with cruelty to animals is concerned. To begin with, it is not as common as one could wish, to find cases of cruelty brought before the magistrates at all. Yesterday there was one: a police inspector testified to having seen two men tie a cord tightly round a pup's neck and swing the poor little beast round till its eyes bulged out.

**More Vigilance Required.**  
But one is inclined to fear that, only too often, the worst cases of cruelty never come before a magistrate at all. There are shops in Hongkong where a couple of score of birds are crowded into one cage so tiny that, each time they move, they must touch one another. Similarly we have seen half a dozen rabbits, three guinea-pigs and a couple of pups all lodged in one cage about eighteen inches square. We have repeatedly alluded to the local practice of allowing mangy and starving dogs to wander about the city. In Singapore the police are empowered to shoot these at sight. When will the bird shops and poultry markets be subjected to more severe supervision?

**A Chance for Wales.**  
Rugby enthusiasts are beginning to wonder whether history is to repeat itself. Something like ten years ago the New Zealand rugby team visited the old country and won victory after victory until they were regarded as invincible. They used to sing a Maori song before play commenced, and it was a fearsome thing which, perhaps, struck terror into the hearts of the opposing team. But when they met Wales, the Welsh captain led his men in singing the Welsh national anthem; then the players representing the Principality proceeded to play the game of a century and actually defeated the men from down under. The present visitors are a great side. They defeated Scotland handsomely, annihilated Ireland, defeated England on Saturday by 8 points to 3, after a grim struggle. There still remains Wales! Will the Welshmen repeat the form they showed against the "All Blacks" at Cardiff and defeat the present visitors?

## The Revenue Gunboat Kwantin.

The revenue gunboat Kwantin (Captain Martin) left Hongkong this morning for Mifs Bay, taking oil round to the various stations. She will return about the 23rd or 24th bringing treasure from Samau station.

**Philharmonic Society.**  
It is expected that the Philharmonic Society's rendering of "Marrie England" by Basil Hood and Edward Gorman will be given in the Theatre Royal either on January 31 or during the first week in February.

## DAY BY DAY.

The world will find out that part of your character which concerns it; that which, especially concerns yourself, it will leave for you to discover.

## Y. C. M. A. "At Home."

The council of the Y. M. C. A. are to hold an "At Home" on Tuesday, January 28, from 5 to 6.30 p.m. There will be no classes until after the 28th.

## Opium Possession.

At the Police Court, this morning, a man was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, with being in unlawful possession of five mace of opium, was fined \$25 or in default one month.

## Gamblers.

Before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court, this morning, thirty-two men were charged by Inspector Dymond with gambling on the first floor of 54, Third Street. They were each fined \$2 or in default seven days.

## Calendars.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of some dainty little celluloid pocket calendars from the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Other calendars come from the T. K. K. (a very handsome bit of Japanese art), Singer's Sewing Machine Company, the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, and E. C. Calvert & Co.

## Wedding.

The wedding took place this morning at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, of Mr. Reginald Wilks, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Wilks, and Miss Mabel Brown, daughter of Captain Brown, A.O.D. The Rev. N. C. Pope performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large gathering of friends. Subsequently a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, when Mr. and Mrs. Wilks were the recipients of many congratulations.

## Billiard Match.

At the Grand Hotel to-morrow night, Police Sgt. T. Pitt, will play the winner of the Grand Hotel billiard tournament, Mr. McLennan in a game of 250 up, commencing at 8.30 p.m. A special dinner will be served.

## OFFICERS FINED.

Officer and Engineer of the "Rubi" Convicted.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, Joseph Benham, the second engineer of the s.s. Rubi, and Victor Munaka, the second officer of the same ship, were charged with being in possession of 155 taels of prepared opium without permission from the opium farmer, and also with unlawfully exporting 155 taels of prepared opium to a country which prohibits the exportation of prepared opium—to wit, the Philippines.

Both defendants pleaded not guilty to exporting, but guilty to being in unlawful possession.

His Worship said the charge of exporting would be withdrawn. Revenue Officer Wilden said the defendants were under observation from seven o'clock in the evening. They were seen to go into an hotel and the opium was taken in by a Chinese. They left the hotel about eleven o'clock and they were followed to Tsim-tai-tai. They then took risk-ships to Hong Hom.

Inspector O'Sullivan of Hung Hom said he saw the defendants in risk-ships at Hung Hom and on the wharf he arrested them.

His Worship:—Any previous convictions?

Inspector O'Sullivan:—No, your Worship. The first defendant is the second engineer of the s.s. Rubi and the second man is the second officer of the same ship. The captain of the ship is here if you would like to hear him. He said he would be fined very heavily if the tips of opium were found on board ship in Manila.

His Worship:—Of course; it is prohibited. \$500 each or in default three months' imprisonment. The opium to be forfeited to the opium farmer.

## Mr. Taft as Professor.

The "Sun" announces that Mr. Taft will accept the Professorship of Law at Yale, which has not been filled since the death, in 1900, of Mr. Edward J. Phelps, who was United States Minister to Great Britain from 1885 to 1889.

## "A BUNCH OF VIOLETS."

Allan Wilkie Company at the Theatre Royal.

It was good to see the Allan Wilkie Company back again at the Theatre Royal last night, and one could have wished them a larger house for their opening performance. The piece was Sydney Grundy's "A Bunch of Violets," a play which makes great demands on the acting powers of any company, inasmuch as no small portion of it has been left by the author in decidedly skeleton form.

The story is not altogether a pleasant one. Sir Philip Marchant, a self-made man who has married an heiress, belongs to the Pecksniffian order of philanthropists. Having feathered his nest tolerably well by fooling all such as are ready to be taken in by his assumption of piety, he stands as a parliamentary candidate for a certain borough. But, when his election seems assured, an old scandal concerning him is suddenly brought to light. Early in life he has contracted a marriage with an unscrupulous woman; they have separated, and both have re-married; he with a charming woman who is the heroine of the story, and she with an astute old Yorkshire brewer, Mark Murgatroyd. Murgatroyd, who is marked down as one of the swindler's greatest dupes in a mining deal, is invited to the Marchants' house with his "wife"; thus Sir Philip and the adventures are brought face to face after a lapse of years.

## The Harvest of Fraud.

Blackmail, jealousy, transparent explanations and exposure naturally follow; Lady Marchant and her daughter leave Sir Philip's house, and immediately the harvest of fraud which he has so long been sowing is reaped; his election is lost, his bogus companies fail, his trusted secretary proves a skilful rogue, Lady Marchant's own settlement is swallowed in the general whirlpool of swindle, and suicide is the only course left open to Philip Marchant.

Though this somewhat unoriginal play has many redeeming features—that could only have been introduced by a highly skilled dramatist—its success manifestly depends on the stage presentation of it; and it must be said the performers last night stood by the author up to the last gasp.

## An Unthankful Part.

Mr. Allan Wilkie, as Sir Philip, had, of course, an unthankful part, but he made the most of his opportunities, and, by his acting and remarkably clever "business," went far to lift the character above the mediocre level. It was not till the closing portion, of the last act that the author gave him an opportunity to display his abilities to the full, and then Mr. Wilkie very decidedly rose to the occasion. His parting with Lady Marchant and his daughter—the only creature who had any real influence for good with him—his reception, in the midst of a business conversation, of a bunch of violets which the girl has sent him, and his actual death scene were all beyond praise—real, dignified and full of pathos.

## Brilliant Acting.

Miss Frediwyde Hunter-Watts had more opportunity, as the scheming and cleverly affected Mrs. Murgatroyd, and, throughout, her acting was perfect. Only an actress of very exceptional ability could have contrived the sudden change in manner from the mincing, shallow, would-be society woman to the violent and openly vulgar adventures, and thence to the woman in whom love and jealousy still survive, where her lawful husband is concerned.

Miss Clonohy, as Lady Marchant, was a deeply pathetic figure, divided between her love for Marchant and her consciousness that he is a scoundrel. She succeeded in making her parting from him positively heart-rending, and in every respect, from start to finish, her acting was most beautiful. It is fair to add here that the author very subtly gives her a tremendous opening in making her hand the poisoned wine to her husband in all innocence.

Mr. Philip Gordon as the Yorkshireman, was absolutely

faithful to life; jocular, shrewd, hot-tempered and at times glib; we have never seen "Yorkshire" better put on the stage. Miss Vera Crichton made a very engaging Violet Marchant; Mr. Arthur Goodsell, as the noisy and humbugging democrat left nothing to be desired, while Mr. Sibley Hicks, the smooth-faced and rascally secretary (or valet? one is never quite sure which) played his smug part to the life, without a single flaw.

To-night "David Garrick" will be played in the presence of H.E. the Governor.

We are asked to state that in future booking can be done at the Hongkong Hotel after 5 p.m. and on Saturdays after 2 p.m. Soldiers and sailors in uniform are admitted half-price.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN BIRTHDAY SHILLING FUND.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Dear Sir,—I have received a limited number of cards for distribution to the local subscribers to the above Fund, containing a portrait of Mr. Chamberlain and an extract from one of his speeches. Will any subscriber, who desires to have one of the cards, kindly let me know? The limited number of cards sent to me precludes the possibility of my sending one to each subscriber.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. Pollock.

5, Queen's Road, 7 January, 1913.

## SIKH ANNIVERSARY.

## Important Celebration on Friday.

Vice-President Bagwan Singh of the Sikh Temple Committee writes to inform us that the birthday anniversary of Sri Garna Gobind Singh, the prophet of the Sikh religion, will be celebrated by the Sikh community at the Sikh Temple, Happy Valley, on Friday with great éclat.

Food will be supplied free throughout the day, and by kind permission of the officer commanding, the pipes of the 24th Hazara Mountain Battery will play from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m.

The public is invited to witness the historical celebration and heads of government departments, officers commanding the Indian regiments (namely the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion R.G.A., 24th Hazaras, 8th, 25th and 26th Punjab and 126th Baluchis) and employers generally are requested to grant leave to their Sikh employees in order that they may attend the Sikh temple for prayers and celebrate the birthday of the prophet.

## WEEK OF PRAYER.

Meetings on the basis of the programme of the Evangelical Alliance are being held throughout the week in Hongkong and members of all churches are invited to attend them. The first one was held yesterday evening at St. Paul's College, when the Bishop of Victoria, who was the preacher, spoke on "Thanksgiving and Humiliation." Major Wenborn was in the chair. The arrangements for the rest of the week are as follow:—

To-day:—City Hall. Subject:—The Church Universal—The "One Body" of which Christ is the Head. Chairman:—Mr. O. Meyer. Speaker:—Rev. T. W. Pearce.

Wednesday:—City Hall. Subject:—Nations and their Rulers. Chairman:—Mr. W. T. Harbord. Speaker:—Rev. O. H. Hickling.

Thursday:—City Hall. Subject:—Foreign Missions. Chairman:—Dr. J. H. Sanders. Speaker:—Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

Friday:—St. Paul's College. Subject:—Families, Educational Establishments, and the Young. Chairman:—Mr. E. T. Williams. Speaker:—Rev. C. O. B. Bardeley.

Saturday, City Hall. Subject:—Home Missions and Jews. Chairman:—Col. C. W. R. St. John. Speaker:—Rev. N. C. Pope.

Taken from Court and Lynched. Cordoba, Ga., November 30.—Olesley Williams, the negro who shot two white women near Rhine and assaulted one of them, was dragged to-day from the court house at Macon, then lynched by a mob. Neither of the negro's victims, it is feared, can survive.

## THE OPIUM OUTLOOK.

## A Chinese Financier's Views.

Much anxiety necessarily still prevails among all the business men of the East as to the outcome of the present deadlock in the opium world. The views of local merchants have already been given in the "Telegraph"; and those of the more prominent Chinese financiers should prove equally of interest. One of the latter gave it as his opinion, to-day, that if the Central Government wished to suppress opium throughout the country it should not have entered into the Agreement of May 1910.

"The Chinese Government had plenty of time in which to make up their minds," he said. "They were not forced to enter into any agreement by the British, and it was easier to refuse the opium than now. The Treaty having once been signed, no further steps should have been taken by the Central Government until its expiration. Everything—the possible raising of the price of opium, the unreadiness of the smoker to give up the habit, and the chances of the merchants here and in Shanghai becoming overstocked—should have been foreseen and guarded against then."

"Of course the Indian Government is both morally and legally bound to stand by the opium merchants; but is not China equally bound to fulfil her treaty obligations? So far as I can see, nothing short of the Chinese buying up all the stock accumulated at the two ports, will smooth matters."

Asked what China would do with such an amount, in face of the prohibition laws, the speaker insisted that longer time ought yet to be given to allow the practice of smoking to die out. Distributed even at a moderate rate over so vast a country as China, the combined stocks would be used up within less than a year or so, and then would come an end of it all, supposing that China had entirely ceased to grow the poppy in the meantime. China should—perhaps would—be coerced into abiding by the Treaty, even if for a reduced time; say a couple of years.

He was then asked why, if President Yuan be sincere in his wish to check the opium habit among the people, poppy-growing was still going on in sundry provinces.

"What can the President do?" was the reply. "The Central Government has so little real control over the Provinces. Personally I believe Yuan Shi Kai to be perfectly sincere in the matter, but, beyond a certain point, he and the Central Government are powerless to move."

I think that Yuan would welcome pressure from the outside just now, for it would afford him an excuse for withdrawing the punishment ordinance. I think he wants to be able to say that he can't prevent the Chinese from smoking at present. I have just this minute been shown a telegram from the Peking Board of Civil Punishments, warning the Provincial Governors not to carry punishment to extremes; at present men are being threatened with death for breaking the opium laws, and this telegram urges the employment of milder punishments. At present men who would be large buyers from the merchants are only being deterred by the fear of death."

Our informant proceeded to reiterate that the warning, and the time allowed for breaking off the smoking habit, had not been nearly long enough. Many people would undoubtedly die if forced to abstain entirely. It was better, he considered, to show as much indulgence as possible to the present generation of smokers, and to confine Governmental energies to training up the children to avoid opium. Treated in that way, the practice would at last die a natural death.

"The Government will never keep out opium by force," he maintained. "The most stringent measures have been taken in years past in Australia, Java, the United States and the Philippines against it; yet the traffic still goes on—secretly; and in China the same thing will happen. You can't stamp it out, all in a hurry."



## THE FULL COURT.

## Respondent's Death Complicates Li Appeal Case.

The death of Li Tze Shi, the respondent in the appeal case now before the Full Court, has tended to complicate matters inasmuch as there is at present no respondent before the court. It appears that the deceased lived at Fatsan and a telegram was received in the Colony yesterday stating that she had died. This morning when the Full Court, composed of Sir Haviland de Saumarez presiding, the Chief Justice Sir W. Rees Davies, K.C. and Mr. Justice Gompertz, sat, the question of joining Li Yuen Sang as respondent was gone into.

The Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock K.C., with whom was Mr. F.C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Needham of Messrs. Ewens and Needham, appeared for the first appellant, and Mr. McNeill, with whom was Mr. C. G. Albaster, instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harston, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, for the second appellant. The respondent was represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., with whom was Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. R.A. Harding.

The President:—What is the position now?

Mr. Slade:—The position is that I have no instructions. My friends can, under the rule, make an application to have somebody, a new plaintiff, created, and it is the quickest thing for them to do. I have no instructions and I can do nothing.

## No Proof of Death.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock:—One point strikes me in the case and that is your Lordships have no satisfactory proof that the old lady is dead; we don't even know where the telegram came from, at the present moment.

The President:—How does that help you?

Mr. Pollock:—It only helps to this extent; that until you have satisfactory proof that the respondent is dead the proceedings must go on.

The President:—I don't see how we can compel the solicitor or counsel on the other side to continue as though they had instructions from someone who is not in court.

Mr. Pollock replied that the question was whether they were going to assume that the respondent was dead for present purposes. They had no knowledge whether the respondent were alive or dead; they had not even seen the telegram.

Mr. Slade:—Certainly you can see it; it is in Chinese and in code.

Mr. Pollock:—I suppose it has been decoded for my friends on the other side.

Mr. Slade:—The telegram comes from Li Yuen Sang and it is sent to his firm to be communicated to Mr. Harding.

The President:—He is the first witness?

Mr. Slade:—Yes, my Lord, a son. She has died at the family house at Fatsan, about twenty miles from Canton on the railway.

The President remarked that what they were anxious to do was to expedite matters and to save expense.

Mr. Slade agreed and said that a messenger went up last night to see Li Yuen Sang and to ask him to send authority to Mr. Harding to act on behalf of the mother. They did not know whether she had left a will.

Mr. Pollock said that Li Yuen Sang was the person who, he would suggest, was the right person to join. He handed to their Lordships a translation of the will of Li Cheuk Chi and said what they were looking for now was not a representative of the old lady who was dead but a representative of the estate of Li Cheuk Chi. There were three executors and they had all proved. As a matter of fact they could have taken the objection earlier in the proceedings that Li Yuen Sang should be joined.

## The Best "Way Out."

Mr. Slade said that he wanted their Lordships to make an order and that order to be a right one. He would suggest that their Lordships, without expressing any opinion on the will, should appoint Li Yuen Sang administrator of the deceased woman's estate for the purpose of carrying on this suit

and for that purpose only. He thought that would be the best way out of the difficulty.

The President:—Can you do that without application?

Mr. Slade:—The application has been made and in the urgency of the matter I suggest that your Lordships admit of that arrangement. It would be irregular to appoint a person administrator without proof that there was no will or that the executor appointed, renounced.

The President:—Can we appoint him as administrator without an application from him?

Mr. Slade:—I think that can be done. We have got our judgment, and the defendants are appealing against it, and it is for them to apply.

The Chief Justice:—Supposing he renounces and rejects altogether?

Mr. Slade:—That is the difficulty. After the order has been made he has twelve days in which to reject under the rules.

The President:—If he came to the court and applied, it would be all finished?

Mr. Slade:—Yes, my Lord.

The President Judge:—That would be the best way.

Mr. Slade replied that probably Li Yuen Sang would not do that; the rules for mourning for a man's mother in China were very strict. He, counsel, was only too anxious to assist the court in any way he could.

## No Encouragement.

The President:—The attitude of members of the family towards each other does not encourage us to go further. (Laughter.)

Mr. Slade:—That is so, my Lord. Later on the Chief Justice remarked that Li Yuen Sang might object to the present counsel.

Mr. Potter:—There are not any more left, my Lord. (Laughter.)

Finally an order was made joining Li Yuen Sang, whether as representative of Li Cheuk Chi or executor of Li Tze Shi, for the purpose of reviving or continuing the action.

## SEAMEN IN TROUBLE.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., L.S. Glendinning charged Kwok Kam Shui, a boatman, and Chan Wing, a runner, with making fast to the s.s. Laomedon, while under way in the Harbour, on January 6.

They were fined \$50 each which the first defendant paid, the second going to prison for three months in default.

## Charge Amended.

W. Sayers and J. Moran, able seamen of the s.s. Empress of India, were charged at the instance of H. James, 1st mate, with unlawfully deserting from their ship while in the waters of the Colony.

Both pleaded guilty.

H. James said that on January 2 the defendants went ashore without leave. They had been out on leave the previous evening, but had not returned in time to turn to. Sayers returned on January 4, as did also Moran.

Neither had done any work since January 2, and they had been in custody since the fourth or fifth. He did not want the cases treated as cases of desertion but wished to amend the charge to one of absence without leave.

Defendants who had nothing to say were ordered to forfeit 12 days' pay each, to undergo 10 weeks' hard labour, and to pay the gaol charges.

Wm. McGrath whose charge of absenting himself from the ship without leave was remanded from yesterday was said by H. James the first mate, to have given him some insolence on December 31. The following morning he complained of being unwell and not fit to work. The doctor reported him fit to work.

At 2 p. m., he asked for leave to go ashore but this was refused. Nevertheless he left the ship and returned at 11 p. m. On January 2 and the 3 he was at work but on the fourth he again went ashore without leave. At 12.30 p. m., witness saw him ashore and ordered him to go aboard, but he did not return until some time after dark, when he was arrested.

Defendant urged he was not treated properly on the ship. He alleged that the petty officers, especially the boatswain, treated the men like dogs; therefore he went ashore without leave.

He was ordered to forfeit 8 days' pay, to go to prison for ten weeks and to pay gaol charges.

## THE CHEUNG CHAU AFFAIR.

## Hair-raising Experiences in the Island.

The hearing of the Cheung Chau piracy case was continued before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this afternoon. Mr. P. M. Hodgson, the Assistant Crown Solicitor, prosecuting.

The Sergeant interpreter at Cheung Chau Police Station said that at 10.30 p. m. on August 19th last he was lying in his hammock at the end of the station pier. Witness was talking to Sergeant Bulger's servant boy, and a special boatman when there was "a sudden noise" in the station. He afterwards saw about ten men in the station, and some of them fired at Indian Constable Inder Singh, who was on station charge duty. Witness became frightened, and left his hammock. He jumped into the water when he saw four or five of the men rushing along the pier. They lowered one of the police boats to the water, and pulled off to the public launch. The men in the station were hammering at something for forty or fifty minutes. Witness in the meantime had hidden himself among the beams of the pier, but he was still in the water. He came up on to the pier at 12.30 a. m. and he saw Sergeant Bulger. The robbers had gone then. He walked round the main street. He found an Indian sergeant and an Indian constable lying dead. He also saw an Indian constable lying dead on the pier. He could not identify the defendants.

P. S. Bulger, of Cheung Chau, said he was in charge of the station on the night of the attack. He was sleeping in a matchbox away from the station on the top of the hill. About 10.15 p. m. he was awakened by somebody shouting. He answered the call and the station coolie came to his matchbox and fetched him. He (witness) ran down towards the station. Someone on a house-top told him the station had been robbed. He went to the station door opening into the main street. He found the door broken. He proceeded to the charge room. There were no robbers "alive" there. He found ammunition and arms missing; four revolvers, five carbines, eleven hundred rounds of carbine ammunition and one hundred and fifty rounds of revolver ammunition. All these belonged to the Government. The four revolvers in Court, were the four that were missing from Cheung Chau Station. They were police service revolvers and he could recognise them by the numbers on them. He also missed two pairs of handcuffs. She safe had been broken open and \$827.60 harbour fees, also \$440.85 Crown rent; some notes and some coin were missing. He then went outside the charge room and saw two men (Chinese) lying dead.

The evidence was proceeding when we went to press.

## AN OPIUM DIVAN.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Hazeland, twenty-one men were charged by Inspector Dymond with using 17 Centre Street as an opium divan. The first two men were charged with "keeping." The two charged with "keeping" were fined \$250, or in default three months and \$100, or in default two months, respectively. The others were fined \$3 each, or in default seven days.

The house, it was said, had been run as a first class divan and hundreds of empty opium pots were found there.

Sir E. Carson Shouted Down. Sir Edward Carson spoke in on Torquay on December 7th at a meeting attended by about 3,000 people. Sir Edward was also to have addressed an overflow meeting from the balcony of the Conservative Club, but was prevented from speaking by a crowd of Liberals who, attired in helmets and carrying dummy guns, shouted him down. A great crowd gathered and a disturbance was threatened, but the police prevented any collision between the rival parties.

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## THE BANKNOTE CASE.

Eight Japanese Before The Court.

The eight Japanese arrested in Hongkong on alleged possession of three quarters of a million notes, forgeries on the Kwang Tung Military Government, each representing to be five dollar bills, were brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this afternoon.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs Denays and Bowley, appeared to prosecute. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defended. Defendants four, five, six and seven, and Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended one, two, three and eight.

It is believed that a box containing notes representing a quarter of a million dollars has been buried in the Harbour.

A diver employed by the Hongkong Whampoa Dock Company, living at Hung Hom, said he dived on the 24th December, near the Awa Maru. From the bottom of the sea he picked up certain things. He dived from about 1 p. m. to about 4 p. m. He picked up several papers like those produced. He did not know how many pieces of paper he picked up. He went down many times and he picked up several pieces of paper such as those produced. He handed them to a European officer. (The papers were notes). There were two divers. Witness then corrected his evidence and said he only dived until three o'clock, the other diver continuing until four o'clock.

Lam Shun, another diver, also gave evidence.

Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Capt. Superintendent of Police, said that on December 24th he went in a Police launch to the anchorage of the s.s. Awa Maru which was moored there. He got there about 11.45 a. m. where he saw the last two witnesses at work diving. The first diver handed witness nineteen of the notes produced. They were picked up in different places near the ship, within a radius of about thirty yards. The other diver handed him a single note. Later he saw the basket brought up. The diver went down close to the port gangway of the ship, and was pulled up in the same place with the basket. The basket was opened in his presence and he found on the top a bag of sand. The next thing he saw was a white cloth wrapper covering the top, he pulled that aside and found the basket full of notes. They had not yet been counted; they were all wet.

P. S. Grant said that at 1.30 p. m. on December 21 he was in Des Vaux Road West, near Bonham Strand West, where he saw the fourth defendant. He was standing beside an American cabin trunk. From information received he went to Queen's Street. There he saw five Japanese, some standing about in the street, and the others moving off in the direction of the Praya. Witness arrested the five, and took them back to where he had left the first Japanese with the trunk. The latter had been taken to the Macao steamboat wharf by Mr. King. Witness opened the trunk and found it contained notes.

## BOXING.

Will Stevens and Cordell Meet?

There is much speculation in the Colony at the moment as to whether patrons of the ring will be given the opportunity of seeing Seaman Stevens of the Minotaur and Jack Cordell of the U. S. A. meet in an encounter in Hongkong. Cordell has, in the "Telegraph" of last night, signified his intention of fighting both Stevens and Scott. In the course of a conversation with "Xaverian" in his dressing room at the Theatre Royal, on Saturday evening, Stevens said he was not only willing, but anxious to meet Jack Cordell, providing that Cordell came down to eleven stone. Unless appearances are deceiving, this is setting Cordell a stiff task, as it appears that he has much avoirdupois to "steam off" if he is going to accept this condition. The condition is a very fair one, however, as it cannot be expected that Stevens would be so foolish as to think of conceding weight to Cordell. One thing is certain, and that is that if Cordell has to waste much to get himself down to the proposed weight he will have his hands full with Stevens, as the latter will not stand to be punched and will compel Cordell to find first his man and then his openings. Nothing will be given to him and the strain he will be under in a combat with Stevens would make the going fairly easy for Scott should he come last instead of first. Again, if Cordell wastes for Stevens and fights at a great disadvantage in weight with Scott he may find that he has bitten off more than he can chew when he steps in the ring with the seaman.

Battling Nelson Shortly to appear in Hongkong.

We have been informed that the Great Battling Nelson, the ex-Light-weight Champion of the world, who was deprived of his title by the no less famous Ad. Wolgast, is about to visit Hongkong in the course of a tour in the Far East, India and Australia. The noted pugilist will arrive here in about six weeks time, travelling by one of the Pacific Mail steamers. During his stay here, Battling Nelson, we are informed, is anxious to give exhibitions in the fistic art and invites all-comers in the light weight and even the welter weight classes. Nelson will reside at the Grand Hotel and will make his headquarters there.

It is now up to local promoters to find a likely lad to give the battling one a brush up, as, if a good show is made, it will mean much to the individual who can boast of having accommodated Nelson with some success.

In his fight with Wolgast Nelson had both his eyes closed and in the forty second round the referee stopped the fight on the grounds that it was inhuman to allow it to continue since Nelson was not able to see. Nelson was punching at wind for a long time and was only guided by sound as to the whereabouts of Wolgast. Since then Wolgast has been defeated by Ritchie so late as Thanksgiving Day (last year).

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

So you are tired reading our Charles Lamb Roast Pig Ad. Eh? All right here is another.

## REAL GERMAN SAUSAGE.

Nine different kinds now ready.

SCHINKENWURST. LEBERWURST.  
MORTADELLA. WIENER.  
ZUNGENWURST. FRANKFURTER.  
BLUTWURST. BRESLAUER.  
KNOBLAUCHWURST.

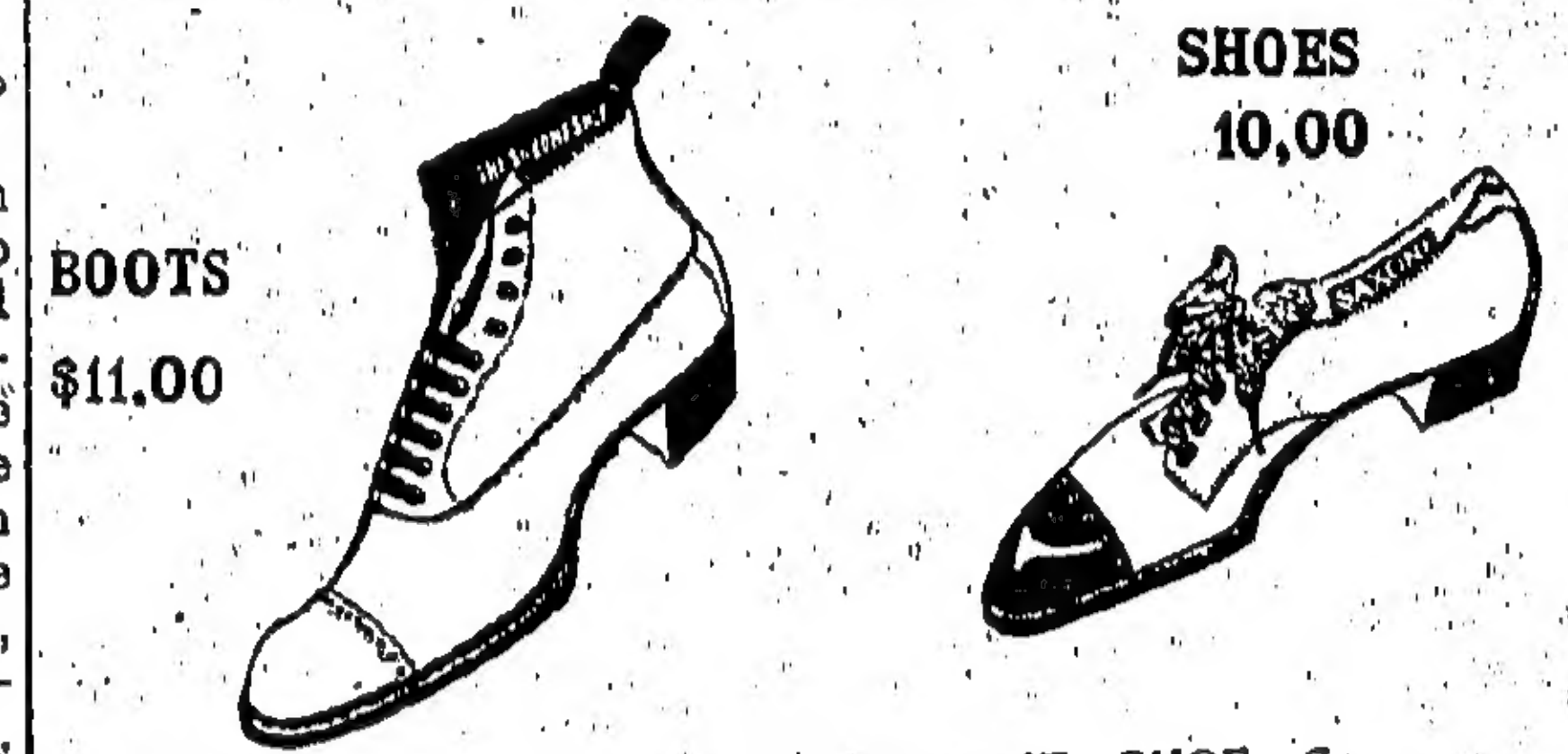
You succeed in business in direct proportion as you love that business—and know how. We all love German Sausage and WE know how to make them. Freshly prepared—under expert supervision—from GOOD, CLEAN, WHOLESOME food stuffs.

When you tire of this lot, we will have more from which you may select. A different variety for each day in the month.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

GENTS OUTFITTERS.  
NEW STOCK OF

"SAXONE" BOOTS & SHOES



BOOTS  
\$11.00

SHOES  
10.00

POWELLS Sole Agents SAXONE SHOE Co.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS

THE BEST MAKERS

SALE OR HIRE.

NEW STOCK OF CANDLE SHADES IN LATEST DESIGNS.

SONGS, WALTZES, TWO STEPS, RAGS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

"KING GEORGE IV" Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

Wine Merchants,  
12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong,  
Hongkong 24th December 1912







## Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA  
LINIE.IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.  
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste,  
Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and  
Port, and all North and South American Ports.

## Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg:
" SILESIA ..... 14th Jan.	S.S. BRASILIA ..... 9th Jan.
" SUEVIA ..... 27th Jan.	S.S. SAMIRA ..... 14th Jan.
" O. J. D. AHLERS ..... 11th Feb.	For Rotterdam, Bremen & Hamburg:
" SPEZIA ..... 26th Feb.	S.S. FÜRST BULOW ..... 24th Jan.
" SENEGAMBIA ..... 10th March	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
" SITHONIA ..... 23rd March	S.S. ARMENIA ..... 27th Jan.
	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. ALTMAR ..... 3rd Feb.
	For Marseilles, Bremen H. & A. w. port:
	S.S. GOLDENFELS ..... 8th Feb.
	For Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. BRISQAVIA ..... 1st March.
	For Havre Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. SAXONIA ..... 8th March.
	For Vancouver & Portland (Or):
	S.S. SITHONIA ..... 22nd March.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,  
Hongkong Office. [12]BRITISH INDIA S. N.  
CO., LTD.NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTA" 4154 tons gross, Capt. H. W. T. Lant, will be  
despatched for YOKOHAMA & KOBÉ on the 10th January, at daylight taking  
cargo and passengers at current rates.

## WESTWARD.

The S.S. "OKARA" 5211 tons gross, Capt. E. B. Hirst, will be de-  
spatched for SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and RAN-  
GOON on the 14th January 1913 at noon, and will be followed by the S.S.  
"UPADA" 5257 tons gross, Capt. Logan, sailing hence on or about the  
20th January 1913 at noon, taking cargo at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
AGENTS. [1]

## LOG BOOK.

Underwriters and the  
Mauretania.

A telegram from Hamburg suggesting a mishap to the Mauretania considerably disturbed the London Marine Insurance Market for about an hour on December 9. The message asked if "the loss of the vessel," reported in German newspapers, could be confirmed. At that time the latest news of the Mauretania available in London was that she was 260 miles west of Fastnet at 11.30 p.m. on the 8th, and the fact that the inquiry had been made spread rapidly through Lloyd's and then on to the insurance companies outside. Nervous underwriters with large lines on the vessel began to think of reinsurance, and it is said that within a very short time quite £50,000 was placed. First 15s. per cent. was paid, that a guinea, and then two guineas. The rumour soon reached the Stock Exchange, monopolised attention there for a time, and caused a distinct setback in the American market. Shortly after half past three news came through the Ivernia that the Mauretania had been reported "all well" at noon on the 9th in westerly weather 575 miles from Queenstown. The uneasiness at once gave way to a feeling of relief, the insurance rate dropped down to the normal level of about 3s. per cent. and underwriters proceeded to discuss how the alarmist report could have gained currency in Germany, to compare it with the previous scare some months ago, and to estimate how much money it had caused to be lost and made during the day.

Shipbuilding in Scotland.  
During the month of November Scottish shipbuilders launched 40 vessels of 71,658 tons. Of these 29 vessels of 68,488 tons were built on the Clyde, four of 1,705 tons on the Forth, and seven of 1,485 tons at Aberdeen and Moray. Fifth ports. The Clyde tonnage for November is the second in size among the monthly tonnages of the year, and it is the highest on record for the month of November. The Clyde

output for the eleven months consisted of 258 vessels of 638,806 tons, which is easily the highest yet attained, and is short of the total for 1911—the highest for a year—by only about 42,000 tons. The output has risen, within less than three years, from 302,392 tons to what promises to be considerably over 600,000. This is the sharpest and best maintained advance in the history of the river, and it is the more satisfactory in that it has been based on a steady demand for general trading steamers for services in all parts of the world. With regard to the prospects, were it not for the possibility of labour trouble, it would be quite safe to predict that the trade will be as good in 1913 as in 1912. Says the "Times": "There is an enormous amount of work in the Scottish yards, particularly in those of the Clyde. The orders booked have kept pace very well with the tonnage completed, and all through the year there has always been a keel to lay down on each vacated slip. In November the list of new contracts was particularly satisfactory, and included the two British battleships for Fairfield and Clydebank respectively, an Anchor liner for Linthouse, a Cunard liner for Greenock, a Clan liner each for Lighthouse and Scotstoun, and a number of oil-tank and general cargo steamers. These vessels, and many others, should all reach the launching stage before the end of this year, while the battleship Benbow, and the Cunard liner Aquitania will probably be launched in March, so that the tonnage for the year is certain to be very large."

Oil Versus Coal.  
Rapidly as the motor-ship has forged to the front of late, it is probable, says the "Globe," that few of the general public yet realise the great advances rendered possible by the use of oil both for mercantile and naval purposes. In addition to much obvious advantages as economies both in engine and fuel space, there is the important matter of the greatly-increased capacity of a vessel travelling without stopping for supplies. A motor-ship with a full cargo

could journey between ports from one end of the world to the other—say, from New York to Japan—without calling at any port to bunk or provision, thus saving all the incidental charges of the usual calls. Further than this, she would be able to carry about 20 per cent. more cargo than the ordinary steamship, as the consumption of oil is proportionately less than that of coal. Valuable as are these facts from a commercial point of view, it will be seen that they have an even greater significance when applied to the Navy, as both the British and German Admiralties have realised. By this method of propulsion a cruiser would be able to be out on the high seas for a month or six weeks. The difficulty of the enemy in finding her would thus be increased tenfold, as she would not be compelled to be constantly running in port for supplies of fuel. The Russo-Japanese war afforded an excellent illustration of the value of this. The Russian fleet was greatly hampered by having continually to put in port for coal, and there was great difficulty in chartering boats to follow the battleships with the necessary fuel. This problem, always a difficult one in actual naval warfare, is entirely avoided by the use of internal combustion engines owing to the facility of storing the

## VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

## European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
London and Antwerp	Monmouthshire.	J. M. & Co.	18 Jan., about
London and Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Sumatra	P. & O. Co.	8 Jan., about
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	Sambha	H. A. L.	14 January
do do do	Altmark	H. A. L.	27 January
Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Fuerst Buelow	H. A. L.	24 January
do do do	Armenia	H. A. L.	15 January
Bremen and Hamburg, &c.	Brasilia	H. A. L.	9 January
Mexico, Peruvian and Chili via Japan	Kiyo Maru	T. K. K.	1 February
Cape Ports via Mauritius	Duneric	Bank Line	Begin. January
Copenhagen and Baltic Ports	Canton	A. N. & Co.	15 January
Marseilles	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	8 February
Trieste via Singapore, Penang & Colombo, &c.	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	19 January
Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, Southampton	Kleist	M. & Co.	8 January
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Aki Maru	N. Y. K.	15 January

## New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Boston and New York	Lovat	D. & Co.	28 Jan., about
New York via Ports and Suez Canal	Swazi	S. T. & Co.	11 Jan., about
San Francisco via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	9 January
do do do	Nippon Maru	T. K. K.	11 January
Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., Seattle & Tacoma, &c.	Orterio	Bank Line	15 January
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Sado Maru	N. Y. K.	14 January
Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma via Japan, &c.	Seattle Maru	O. S. K.	23 January
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	11 January
Vancouver	Montesle	C. P. R. Co.	8 March

## Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	15 January
do do do	Coblenz	M. & Co.	25 January
do do do	Eastern	G. L. & Co.	1 February

## Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjimahi	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Katsang	J. M. & Co.	11 January
do do do	Gregory Apar.	D. S. & Co.	8 January
S'pore, Port Swettenham, Penang & Rangoon.	Okara	J. M. & Co.	14 January
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta	Ceylon Maru	N. Y. K.	11 January
Bombay via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru	N. Y. K.	20 January
Kudat and Pandanan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle of January
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Yokohama and Kobe	Fultala	J. M. & Co.	14 January
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	1 Feb., about
Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta Maru	N. Y. K.	16 January
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	15 January
Amoy and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosha Maru	O. S. K.	8 January
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	14 January
Amoy via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	15 January
Amoy via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi Maru	O. S. K.	12 January
Manila	Si-Kiang	M. M. Co.	15 January
do do do	Loongsang	J. M. & Co.	11 January
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Yuenang	J. M. & Co.	18 January
Manila, Mungarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Kueichow	B. & S.	14 January
Shanghai via Swatow	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	18 January
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Lienshing	J. M. & Co.	8 January
do do do	Carmarthenshire	J. M. & Co.	14 Jan., about
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Magellan	M. M. Co.	13 January
do do do	Silesia	H. A. L.	14 January
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Jelunga	D. S. & Co.	17 January
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Fooksang	J. M. & Co.	8 January
Shanghai, Tsingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Sonuki Maru	N. Y. K.	15 January
Shanghai	Sardinia	P. & O. Co.	9 Jan., about
do do do	Goeben	M. & Co.	9 Jan., about
do do do	Tjilatjap	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do do do	Hangsang	J. M. & Co.	10 January
do do do	Cheonan	B. & S.	9 January
do do do	Linan	B. & S.	11 January
do do do	Assaye	P. & O. Co.	16 Jan., about
do do do	Bohemla	S. W. & Co.	29 January

## To Sail

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG,  
& CALCUTTA.(Taking cargo on Through Bills of  
Lading to Rangoon, Madras,  
and Mauritius.)

## THE Steamship

"GREGORY APAR."  
Capt. J. E. Drake, will be despatched  
for the above ports on WEDNES-  
DAY, the 9th Jan., 1913 at 3 p.m.  
For freight or passage, apply to  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 31st Dec. 1912. [1017]

fuel, and the greater economy in consumption. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that already a company, mentioned in the "Telegraph" of Dec. 4 with a capital of a million sterling—the Flower Motor Ship Company, Ltd.—with which the principals in the great "Shell" oil group are associated, has been registered for the purpose of dealing with this great development in this new form of the propulsion of ships so far as it applies to the mercantile marine. The first orders for the building of the ships, which, as the name implies, will bear the names of flowers, have already been given, and the vessels will be completed this year.

## To Sail

Hongkong—New York.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ  
CANAL.  
HONGKONG-NEW YORK  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

British S.S. "SWAZI"  
on or about 11th January, 1913.  
For freight & further information,  
apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd Dec 1912. [1587]

Regular Steamship Service  
With liberty to call at the  
Malabar Coast.  
Passenger Sailings from HONGKONG  
FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.  
S.S. "LOVAT" on or about  
28th Jan.  
For freight and further information,  
apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong 3rd Jan. 1913. [108]

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO  
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Europe,	Kleist.
Macao,	Sui Tai.
India,	Gregory Apar.
Japan,	Taiun-maru.
Japan,	Fooksang.
London,	Sumatra.
Shanghai,	Lienshing.
Anping,	Sosha-maru.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO  
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels
Shanghai,	Linan.
Shanghai,	Brasilia.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru  
arrived at Yokohama from Hon-  
olulu on the 30th ult., and may be  
expected here on the 9th January.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shinyo Maru,  
leaves San Francisco for Hong-  
kong on the 4th January, and is  
due here on the 31st January.

The T. K. K. s.s. Chiyo Maru,  
left Yokohama for Honolulu  
and San Francisco on the 31st  
ult., and is due at San Francisco  
on the 16th January.

The P. M. s.s. Korea, with the  
American mail, sailed for this  
port from San Francisco via  
Honolulu, the usual Japan ports  
and Manila on the 27th ult.

The P. M. s.s. Mongolia, will  
sail from Hongkong on the 9th  
inst., at 1 p.m. for San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe,  
Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Hon-  
olulu.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The Yokohama office of the  
Canadian Pacific Railway Com-  
pany's Royal Mail Steamship  
Line is in receipt of a wireless  
message from the R. M. S. Empress  
of Japan, sent at 7 p.m. on Sun-  
day, when the vessel was 1,580  
miles distant from Japan, advising  
all well, and that the Commander  
expects to reach Yokohama on  
the 10th inst., at 6 a.m.

## GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Goeben, carry-  
ing the German mails with dates  
from Berlin of the 11th ult., left  
Singapore on the 5th inst., at 8  
a.m., and may be expected here  
on or about 9th January, at 6 p.m.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. and A. s.s. Eastern, from  
Sydney, etc., left Port Darwin on  
the 29th ult. for Manila and  
this port.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong  
Maru, left Honolulu for Man-  
zanillo on the 31st ult., where she  
is due on the 12th January.

The s.s. Shimosa sailed from  
New York on the 24th Nov., for  
Far East, via the Straits.

The s.s. Glenlogan, passed the  
Suez Canal on the 27th ult., for  
Hongkong via Straits.

The P. & O. s.s. Sumatra,  
will leave for Marseilles, London  
and Antwerp on the 8th inst., at  
10 a.m.

The s.s. Dunedin, sailed from  
Singapore on the 4th inst., and is  
therefore due here on or about  
10th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. Brasilia, left  
Shanghai on the 5th inst., a.m.,  
and may be expected here on or  
about 8th inst., a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. Bendoran,  
from Antwerp, Middlesbro and  
London, left Singapore for this  
port on Dec. 30th.

The s.s. Glenroy, passed the  
Suez Canal on the 20th ult., for  
Hongkong via Straits.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru,  
arrived at Yokohama from Hon-  
olulu on the 2nd January, and is  
due here on the 18th January.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. Laisang,  
from Calcutta, is due at Hongkong  
on the 10th January. She leaves  
for Japan on the 13th January.

The Shire Line s.s. Carmar-  
thenshire, from London, is due at  
Hongkong on the 12th inst.

The Silk ex O. S. K. s.s. Chicago  
Maru, which left Hongkong on  
the 28th November, was delivered  
in New York on the 2nd inst.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Alacrity, Br. Naval despatch  
vessel, 1,700 G. L. Lambe,  
1st Jan.—Shanghai 26th  
Dec.

Eiger, Ger. s.s., 778, E. Fingabsen,  
4th Jan.—Haiphong 3rd  
Jan., Gen.—J. & Co.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 5,940  
A. Halley, 21st Dec.—  
Vancouver, B.C., 28th  
Nov., Mail & Gen.—C.  
P. R. Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s., 1,256, Lyd-  
dell, 5th Jan.—Canton  
4th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Daiya Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,735, K.  
Kobayashi, 5th Jan.—  
Wakamatsu 31st Dec.,  
Coal.—M. B. G. K.

Gregory Apar, Br. s.s., J. E.  
Drake, 3rd Jan.—Moji  
30th Dec., Gen. & Coal.  
—D. S. & Co.

Katsang, Br. s.s., 4,395, R. O. D.  
Bradley, 5th Jan.—Moji  
1st Jan., Gen.—J. M. &  
Co.

Mongolia, Am. s.s., 8750, Emery  
Rice, 2nd Jan.—San  
Francisco 30th Nov.,  
Gen.—P. M. Co.

Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,452, A.  
G. Stevens, 3rd Jan.—  
San Francisco 7th Dec.,  
N'dee etc.—T. K. K.

On Sang, Br. s.s., 1,800, Carle, 4th  
Jan.—Chingwantao 28th  
Dec., Coal and Gen.—J.  
M. & Co.

Pitsanulok, Ger. s.s., 1,204, D.  
Reimers, 5th Jan.—Bang-  
kok 24th Dec., Rice and  
Gen.—M. & Co.

Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,142, H. Mad-  
sen, 3rd Jan.—Swatow  
2nd Jan., Ballast.—S. &  
Co.

Saigon Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,259, Ya-  
maguchi, 29th Dec.—  
Moji 23rd Dec., Coal.—O.  
S. K.

Sosha Maru, Jap. s.s., K. Tashero,  
5th Jan.—Canton 4th  
Jan., Gen.—O. S. K.

Szechuen, Br. s.s., 1,143, Cowen  
25th Dec.—Canton 24th  
Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Taian Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,335, 6th  
Jan.—Port Arthur 30th  
Dec., Coal.—O. S. K.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,542, Plunket  
Cole, 3rd Jan.—Manila  
31st Dec., Ballast.—B. &  
S.

Tamsui, Br. s.s., 919, W. J. French,  
1st Jan.—Swatow 31st  
Dec., Ballast.—B. & S.

Triumph, Ger. s.s., W. Langhwa-  
ger, 29th Dec.—Haf-  
phen 27th Dec., Gen.—J.  
& Co.

Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,350, Su-  
kawa, 3rd Jan.—Moji 28th  
Dec., Coal.—O. S. K.

Yuenang, Br. s.s., 1,128, Rolfe,  
31st Dec.—Manila 28th  
Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Cooked Ham \$1.40 per lb.  
Canned Beef, Pork and Beans  
ATENA DRA CAFE CO.







## COMMERCIAL

## Home Rubber Market.

December 6.  
The market for Plantation has been firmer, with a fair amount of business passing. Smoked Sheet, ribbed, spot closes 4s. 7d. buyers, January-March (1913) 4s. 7d. value, and January-December sold at 4s. 6d. and buyers. First Latex Crepe spot and Dec. delivery sold at 4s. 5d. and buyers (last year 4s. 10.), Jan.-June sold at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 5d. and buyers, and Jan.-December closes 4s. 5d. value. The Para market has also remained firm, with a moderate business. Hard Fine on the spot closing 4s. 7d. value (last year 4s. 5d.). The receipts at Para this month are 370 tons, against 500 tons last year. Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Monthly Circular contains the following statistics:—Receipts at Para during November were 3,700 tons, against 3,540 tons last year, the total July-Nov. being 14,140 tons against 12,180 tons last year. Shipments to Europe were 2,510 tons against 2,310 tons, and to America 1,710 tons, against 1,680 tons last year. The stock in Liverpool was 410 tons against 2,150 tons last year; in America 160 tons against 290 tons, and the Continent 20 tons, against 180 tons in 1911. About for Europe 1,580 tons, against 1,030 tons, and America 1,000 tons, against 200 tons. The world's visible supply, including Caucho, on Dec. 1 was 4,560 tons against 7,050 tons last year. In England 4,418 tons of all classes of rubber were imported in November and 4,223 tons were delivered. The stock is given as 4,155 tons, against 5,043 tons last year.

Manchester Goods.  
December 6.  
Messrs. R. Barbour and Brother, Limited, advise in their Monthly Market Report:—The month opened with a further upwards and onwards move which, sensitively responsive to the "ups" and largely heedless of the "downs" of the raw material, went on gathering increasing strength right to the end. Sweeping aggrandisement on the part of sellers was the conspicuous feature on all sides, and lavish rates had to be conceded for all requirements. Business was increasingly angular and difficult to compass. Out of a very considerable inquiry it was only here and there that substantial orders successfully emerged. In staples business for India generally proved of an uphill character, and transactions were not conspicuous for any weight, but miscellaneous goods fared better and sales aggregated a very fair turnover. From China rather more encouraging support, though in patches, was forthcoming, mainly in specialties, but general demand still lacked healthy symptoms of much real persistence. Crop forecasts have continued to show considerable divergence, ranging from 13 to 14 millions. Meantime, the movement continues enormous, the info sight being nearly equal to last year's, but at the same time alongside this not less significant are the powers of absorption of the present demand and apparently also of prospective requirements.

Messrs. J. F. Hutton and Co., Limited, advise under date Dec. 5:—Liverpool cotton: mid-American, spot, to-day 6-97d., last week 7-03d.; do., current month, to-day 6-70d., last week 6-87d.; E.G.F. Egyptian, spot, to-day 10-05d., last week 10-15d.; New York cotton, spot, yesterday c. 12-75, last week c. 13-10. Liverpool stock (all kinds of cotton) 29th ult.:—927,450 bales this year, 608,430 bales last year; visible supply (all kinds), 5,514,000 bales this year, 4,572,000 bales last year. Merchants hesitate to enter into engagements for next summer and beyond upon the terms now available, although some fair lines go through for actual requirements in known quantities for India and other Eastern markets, both China and Japan placing a proportion of these lines. Our market is now largely sold for June-August shipments, and bleach and dyo works also booked for as much as they can deliver these months.

Hospitable England.  
"Let us celebrate our native land," said Lord Shaw of Dunfermline at the Bradford St.

Andrew's Society dinner "but do not let us forget that we are in Hospitable England; we (the Scots) have fought, robbed, dominated England, and she insists on being still on friendly terms with us without any jealousy or narrowness."  
Big Glasgow Fire.  
A hundred people were rendered homeless by a great fire that broke out in the Candelrigg district, Glasgow, at midnight on November 30. Three streets, Candelrigg-street, Wilson-street, and Brunswick-street, were involved. In Wilson-street a hundred people escaped from their homes, some in their night attire. The damage at the hour mentioned was estimated at £100,000.

## Notices

## NOTICE

ATTENTION is drawn to the fact that, under the Army Act, a soldier cannot be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt. Tradesmen, and others, who suffer soldiers to contract debts, do so at their own risk.  
R. S. STEWART, Major,  
D.A.A. & Q.M.G. S. China.  
Hong Kong, 2nd Jan., 1913. [1034]

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CHALLENGE FIELD.

ENTRIES for the above competition will close on Monday 13th inst. A meeting will be held that evening in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at 5.30 to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.  
A. HAMILTON,  
Hon. Secretary.

## NOTICE

WE have from this date ceased to act as the General Representatives at this port, for Messrs The Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., and no longer hold their Power of Attorney.  
Mr. ALAN GRIFFITHS COPIER having severed his connection with our firm, no longer holds our Power of Attorney.  
BRADLEY & CO.  
Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1913. [1017]

## NOTICE

WE have to advise that our business has from this day been conducted into a Private Company under the style of  
BRADLEY & COMPANY LTD.  
Our Senior Mr. Thomas William Richardson will be the first Governing Director.  
BRADLEY & CO.  
Swatow, Hong Kong and Shanghai  
5th December, 1912  
Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1913. [1018]

## NOTICE

WE have this day taken over the business of Bradley & Co.  
BRADLEY & CO., LTD.  
Swatow, Hong Kong and Shanghai  
1st January, 1913. [1019]

## THE NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

CHAM (Switzerland) and London, beg to announce that they have this day Established in Hong Kong a WHOLESALE and SHIPPING DEPOT under the management of Mr. ALAN GRIFFITHS COPIER, who holds the Company's Power of Attorney for Hong Kong and China.  
The Hong Kong Office is situated on Third Floor of General Post Office Buildings.  
Telephone No. 1378.  
Codes: A.B.C. 6th and Western Union.  
Cable Address: Nestangle Hong Kong.

## THE NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY.

are the Proprietors of:  
Condensed Milk.  
Sterilised Natural Milk.  
Evaporated Cream.  
Coffee and Milk.  
Cocoa and Milk.  
Chocolate and Milk.  
Condensed Milk.  
Milk Food for Infants and Invalids.  
Cocoa.  
Chocolate.  
Biscuits.

NESTLE'S  
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE.  
KOLLER'S CHOCOLATE.  
GAILER'S CHOCOLATE.  
Hong Kong, 31st Dec., 1912 [1016]

## Entertainments

## THEATRE ROYAL

## RETURN VISIT OF THE EMINENT ACTOR, ALLAN WILKIE AND FULL LONDON CO.

Including the Talented Actress, MISS FREDISWYDE HUNTER-WATTS.

For Short Season Commencing on Jan. 6th.

## TO-NIGHT.

DAVID GARRICK.

JANUARY 8th

CANDIDA

JANUARY 9th

THE LIARS

JANUARY 10th

Mrs. WARREN'S PROFESSION

JANUARY 11th

TWELFTH NIGHT

(Matinee)

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

(Evening)

JANUARY 13th

SALOME

JANUARY 14th

TAMING OF THE SHREW

JANUARY 15th

THE SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY

JANUARY 16th

THE CARDINAL

JANUARY 17th

TRILBY.

Curtain at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Matinee at 3.00 p.m.

Prices: \$3.50, 2.00 & 1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S

## BIJOU.

TO-NIGHT

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

WAR IN THE BALKANS.

The Real Thing—No Fakes.

The Real Thing—No Fakes.

AND

Miss DOLLY SWIFT

Miss ADA ROWLEY

Miss GLADYS SPENCER

In All New Songs and Dances.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

## SATURDAY 4TH.

Dabot of the

GIBSON GIRLS.

Great Success of

Miss NELLIE MAHER.

Look out for the Wonderful Picture.

"Faults of Others;" in 3 parts.

## Notices

## NOTICE

WE have admitted Mr. JOHN SCOTT BARSTON a partner in our firm as from this date, which will hereafter be carried on under the name of DEACON LOOKER DEACON and BARSTON, DEACON LOOKER & DEACON.

Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1913. [1020]

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. JOHN SOMERVILLE DOBIE has joined me in partnership in my business of a Share and General Broker as from the 1st January 1913, which business was heretofore carried on under the name of VERNON AND SMYTH.

Dated the 31st December, 1912.

FRANK SMYTH.

[1021]

## Banks

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
London Office: 54, Moorgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve: \$1,000,000,000 (Gold).

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

3, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, 1st Nov., 1912. [10]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000.

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000.

Reserve Fund " 17,500,000.

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Antung-Hsien, Nagasaki, Bombay, Newchwang, Calcutta, New York, Changchun, Osaka, Dairen, Peking, Fengtien, Ryojun Port, Harbin, (Arthur), Hankow, San Francisco, Honolulu, Shanghai, Kobe, Tientsin, Liao-Yang, Tientsin, London, Tokyo.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

## TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st April, 1912. [18]

## Notices

## NOTICE

FROM 1st January the Hong Kong Hotel GRILL ROOM will be open from noon until 9 p.m. and 7 p.m. till 11 p.m. week days; Saturdays from 7 p.m. until 11 p.m.

J. H. TAGGART.

## NOTICE

MR WILLIAM LAUGHTON LEASK has this day been admitted as a partner in our firm.

LEIGH & ORANGE, Civil Engineers, Architects and Surveyors.

Hong Kong, 1st Jan., 1913. [1014]

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property and Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agents in Japan: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

## Banks

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL: \$1,000,000,000.

RESERVE FUND: \$1,000,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: 54, MOORGATE, E.C.

## BRANCHES

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Capital and Reserve: \$1,000,000,000 (Gold).

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4% per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

3, Queen's Road, Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, 1st Nov., 1912. [10]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital: £1,200,000.

Reserve Fund: £1,650,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: £1,200,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th April, 1912. [22]

## DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up: Sh. Tael 7,500,000.

Head Office:—Shanghai.

Board of Directors:—Berlin.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th Oct., 1911. [2]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital: £1,500,000.

Subscribed " 1,125,000.

Paid Up " 552,000.

Reserve Fund " 365,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agents in Japan: Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD, Manager.

## Exchange

Selling.	Buying.
T/T. Demand.....2/15 1/2	4 m/s. L/C.....2/15 1/2
30 d/s.....2/15 1/2	4 m/s. D/P.....2/15 1/2
60 d/s.....2/15 1/2	6 m/s. L/C.....2/15 1/2
4 m/s.....2/15 1/2	30 d/s. Sney & Melbourne 2/15 1/2
T/T. Shanghai.....2/15 1/2	30 d/s. San P'co & New York 5/13 1/2
T/T. Singapore.....2/15 1/2	4 m/s. Marks.....2/15 1/2
T/T. Japan.....2/15 1/2	4 m/s. France.....2/15 1/2
T/T. India.....2/15 1/2	6 m/s. do.....2/15 1/2
Demand India.....2/15 1/2	Bar Silver, ready.....2/15 1/2
Demand, Manila.....2/15 1/2	forward.....2/15 1/2
T/T. San P'co & New York.....50 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael.....50
T/T. Java.....2/15 1/2	Bank of England rate.....50
T/T. Marks.....2/15 1/2	Sovereign.....50 5/8
T/T. Francs.....2/15 1/2	

Subsidiary Coins.	Malwa, Old.....3,100
Discount per \$100	Malwa, V. Old.....3,625
Chinese.....20 cts. pieces.....36 1/2	Persian, fine quality 1,450.
Chinese.....10.....66 9/16	Patna, New.....3,600 per che
Hongkong.....20.....33 1/2	Patna, Old.....3,500
Hongkong.....10.....36 1/2	Benares, New.....3,700
Optim Quotation.	Benares, Old.....3,500
Malwa, New.....\$3,000 per che	

## SHARE REPORT.

SHARE REPORT.		
S-SELLERS	SA-SALE	B-BUYERS
STOCKS & PAIR UP VALUE.		CLOSING QUOTE.
HANKS.		LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.
Hongkong & S'hai	\$125	\$827 1/2
MARINE INSURANCE.		\$20.00 at 2 1/16 equal to \$19.95 for 1/2 year ending 30/6/12
Cantons	\$50	\$270 s.
North China	\$25	T134 1/2
Unions	\$100	\$815 s.
Yangtzes.	\$250	\$192 1/2 b.
FIRE INSURANCES.		\$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910
China Fires	\$20	\$150 s.
Hongkong Fires	\$50	\$390 s.
SHIPPING.		\$7 & b's of \$2 for 1910
China & Manilas	\$25	\$27 for 1910
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$1 for 1906
Steamboats	\$15	5 p.c. for year end'g 30/6/12
Indo-Chinas (Preferred)	\$25	Dividend of \$1 for half year ending 30/6/12
(Deferred)		6 p.c. for year 1910 on preferred shares
Shell " Transports	\$1	1/- per share Coupon No 19
"Star Ferry "	\$10	15 p.c. for year ending 30.4.12
REFINERIES.		\$5 for 1911
China Sugars	\$100	\$3 for 1897
Luzon Sugars	\$100	1/6 per shares final 1911 (Coupon No. 18)
Chinese Engineerings	\$135	7/6 per share on 150,000 \$3 for year end'g 31.12.11
Tronohs	\$1	\$1 final dividend for year 1912
Raub's	\$1	Tls. 3 for 191
DOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS		Final of Tls. 3, making Tls. 6 for 1911
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	Tls. 6 2/2 1/2
H.K. & W'poo Docks	\$50	\$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 30/6/12
Shanghai Docks T. 100	T. 100	Int. div. of \$3 1/2 for 1912
Hongkew Wharfs T. 1	T. 103	40 cents for 1911
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.		\$2.75 for 1911
Anglo French Lands T. 100	T. 94	5 p.c. for half to 30/6/12.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	Interim div. of \$2 for 1911
Hongkong Lands	\$100	15 per cent. for 1910
Humphreys Estates	\$10	T4 for year ended 31/10/10
Kowloon Lands	\$30	T7 for year ended 20/12/10
Shanghai Lands T. 30	T. 89	50 cents 31.7.08
West Points	\$50	\$1 for 1911
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10	P. 8	70 cents for 1911
COTTON MILLS.		\$1.25 for year end'g 31/7/12
Ewos	T. 50	40 cents for 1911
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$1.40 per share
China-Borneo	\$12	Interim of \$2 for 1912
Light and Powers	\$10	\$1 interim account 1912
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	Interim div. T.1, 15/3/12
China Providents	\$10	Interim div. T.1, 15/6/12
Dairy Farms	\$6	Do. T.1, 15/9/12
Green Islands	\$10	Do. T.1 bonus 1/4 16/12/12
Hongkong Electric	\$10	None
Hongkong Ice	\$25	80 cents on fully-paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/12
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	None
Langkats	g. 10	\$1.50 for 1910
Morning Post	\$25	First year
Peak Tramway	\$10	No dividend this year
Do. (new)	\$1	50 cts. for year end'g 30/6/12
Philippines	\$10	20 per cent. per ordinary share for year end 31/5/1912
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	75 cents per share for year ending 31/12/1912
Societe des Pulpes et Papierteries du Tonkin	Pre-ferred paid up \$50	10 per cent. for year ending 31/7/10
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	40 cents for 1911
Steam Laundry	\$5	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$10	
United Asbestos Founders Shares	\$10	
Union Waterboat	\$10	
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	
Watson	\$10	
William Powell	\$9	
Corrected to 11.30 a.m. January 7 1913 by		
General Bankers & Co. Yeom Ward Central Tel. address 82, 83, 84.		
"The Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.		



## UNITED SERDANGS.

## Position of Plantation Rubber.

The recent revival of buying in the market for crude rubber has afforded some consolation to rubber shareholders, says the "London and China Express," which will be further emphasised by some remarks of Mr. A. Lampard, made at the meeting of the United Serdang Company. The estimates of supply and demand which he compiled and made public in July last have been more than fulfilled. Figures to the end of October are now available, and estimating the last two months of the year, the world's rubber consumption for 1912 comes out at 103,250 tons, and the world's production from all sources at 104,700 tons. In a letter to the Press Mr. Lampard has reduced the latter figure by 2,000 tons, as he says Guayule will be short by so much for 1912. He thinks that the production by rubber will be exceeded by the demand and that such must continue to be the case, despite the great increase in the outputs from the plantations. At the same time, he made it clear that wild-rubber gathering in South America is a declining business, owing chiefly to the way rates of exchange have been made adverse to the trade by the Brazilian Government. Since 1899 the value of the milreis has fluctuated, and the average rate for five years being an advance of 50 per cent. This means that a pound of rubber worth 4s. would have brought 6.42 milreis in 1899, but only 2.96 milreis to-day. Incidentally, he also thinks that had Straits Exchange been fixed at a more reasonable rate than 2s. 4d. to the dollar, that plantation rubber would have had a better time still.

If you apply the 4s. in 1903 and the 4s. to-day, the result is as follows: You may take it that an acre of rubber produces 300 lbs., and at 4s. that would mean £60; £60 in 1903 bought \$720 at 1s. 8d., and £60 in 1912 will buy \$614 at 2s. 4d. That means that the planters really lose \$206 an acre, owing to the rise in exchange, or £17 3s. 4d. per acre. This is the loss which the individual proprietors sustain, but it goes into the pockets of the Government, who collect that from us. They force us to pay 2s. 4d. odd for something which they mint and coin at a little over 1s. 6d., and the profit they get in that form they have to hold up in order to bolster up their exchange. If a country has the monopoly of a certain product which the outside world must buy eventually, the outside world pays the Government the profit, and this is exactly what would have happened if we had not started the plantation industry in the Middle East. We should have had to pay the whole of the Brazilian currency. We saw this coming in the Middle East, and the result is that to-day Brazil and the Federated Malay States have no monopoly, but the cost of the exchange is really borne by the producers.

Returning to the subject of consumption, the general view distinctly seems to be that it will keep ahead of supply for some time. To the opinions available here may be added that of United States Consul Stuart J. Fuller, of

Iquitos, who, writing on the Peruvian rubber district, says it is locally figured that the world's production of rubber will not begin to overtake the demand until 1918, despite the rapid increase in plantation production, and so it is calculated that the price will continue for at least four years more at a level that will admit the Amazon rubber to competition, despite the increasing cost of collection, due to high labour and high cost of living.

These views of probable future output of rubber from plantation sources, and the equally important point, the probable total demand for the product, are two matters that must naturally appeal very closely to the shareholder in rubber companies. He will, no doubt, be cheered by the pronouncement of "Ajax" given in the Financialer, who, although optimistic, backs his views with logical statements. He assumes that the normal increase in consumption will be at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, though he says if you ask Mincing-lane the experts there will tell you the demand will be much nearer 25 per cent. each year. To be safe, "Ajax" takes only the 12.1-2 per cent. basis, and makes the increase in demand 12,500 tons during this year, and then for 1913-14 26,500 tons, for 1914-15 42,000 tons, and so on till 1916-17 when we come to 80,000 tons. Assuming such figures for demand to be correct it would mean that the average plantation outputs during the next five years must increase at the yearly rate of 16,000 tons. Will the greatest optimist of plantation outputs state that the latter will increase at this rate, with the object lesson before him of so many Eastern plantations having to rest their trees? Even supposing that the figures may be over-estimated by one or two thousand tons a year, "Ajax" thinks that to maintain their own price those who control the Para crop would forego so small a percentage, and not ship to such an extent and thus redress the balance. The Brazilian crop is financed and handled by only a few firms, and it would be to their interest to hold off any possible surplus because the lesser shipments from Brazil would yield more by upholding the price rather than by maintaining the export. The result of it all is that the price is not to fall below such a figure as will be highly profitable to all engaged in the plantation industry.

## Major M. C. Nangle.

Major M. C. Nangle, 92nd Punjab, just promoted to that rank, is a former officer of the Somerset Light Infantry, now at Tientsin.

A London Agency for Sarawak. The Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Brooke, has issued a proclamation, date November 20, 1912, establishing a Sarawak Government Agency in England and an Advisory Council to carry out such administrative or other functions in relation to Sarawak as can be discharged in England.

The first members of the Council are Mr. B. W. D. Brooke (the Tuan Muda), Mr. O. A. Bamfylde and Mr. H. F. Deshon (late residents of the first division), and Mr. O. H. W. Johnson (legal adviser of the Raj).

## POST OFFICE.

## MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Calcutta, s.s. Fooksang.  
Japan, s.s. Kleist.

## MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left London Due  
Dec. 19 Jan. 4  
Dec. 20 Jan. 6

## MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Linan, 8th inst.  
German, Goeben, 9th inst.

The Linan is expected to arrive here to-morrow, with the London Mail (via Siberia) of Friday the 20th ult.

The Goeben with the German Mail left Singapore on Sunday the 5th inst. at 8 a.m. and may be expected to arrive here on Thursday the 9th instant 6 p.m.

## MAILS CLOSE.

Siam—Per Cheongshing, 8th Jan. 9 a.m.  
Straits and Ceylon—Per Sumatra, 8th Jan. 9 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples.—Per Kleist, 8th Jan. 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Hangsang, 8th Jan. 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 8th Jan. 1.15 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per G. Apear, 8th Jan. 2 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Fooksang, 8th Jan. 3 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per Taiun-maru, 8th 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per Mongolia, 9th Jan. noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 9th Jan. 1.15.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chenan, 9th Jan. 3 p.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Futata, 9th Jan. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe (Europe via Siberia)—Per Goeben, 10th Jan. 11 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 10th Jan. 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai, North China Japan via Nagasaki, United States, South America and Canada via Vancouver (Europe via Siberia)—Per Empress of India, 10th Jan. 6 p.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Kutsang, 11th Jan. 1 p.m.

Philippine Island—Per Loongsang, 11th Jan. 1 p.m.

Batavia, Cheribon, Semarang and Sourabaya—Per Tippanas, 11th Jan. 4 p.m.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per Linan, 11th Jan. 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 13th Jan. 5 p.m.

Straits and Burma—Per Okara, 14th Jan. 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Kueichow, 14th Jan. 3 p.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents).—Per Amazon, 14th Jan. 11 a.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, the 17th Jan., at 5 p.m.—Per India, 18th Jan., 11 a.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Wosang, Br. s.s., 1,127, G. M. Smith, 6th Jan.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 2nd Jan. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 998, Rotefuhr, 6th Jan.—Bangkok 25th Dec., Rice and Teak.—B. & S.

Laomedon, Br. s.s., 4,268, R. D. Dwen, 6th Jan.—Singapore 31st Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Vorwaerts, Aust. s.s., 3,727, R. Doncker, 6th Jan.—Trieste 12th Dec., Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Fooksang, Br. s.s., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 6th Jan.—Singapore 27th Dec., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Capri, It. s.s., 4,200, A. De Amezaga, 6th Jan.—Bombay and Singapore 27th Dec., Gen.—Behn Meyer

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 743, A. Cornillon, 6th Jan.—Haiphong and Pakhoi 4th Jan. Gen.—Marty.

Pakhoi, Br. s.s., 1,327, Gibbs, 7th Jan.—Swatow 6th Jan. Gen.—B. & S.

Kleist, Ger. s.s., 5,127, L. Maass, 7th Jan.—Yokohama 28th Dec., Gen.—M. & Co.

Loongsang, Br. s.s., 1,093, W. G. G. Loask, 7th Jan.—Manila 4th Jan., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Luchow, Br. s.s., 1,216, Meathel, 7th Jan.—Canton 6th Jan., Rice.—B. & S.

Shuntein, Br. s.s., 1,085, Heppell, 7th Jan.—Canton 6th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Varg, Nor. s.s., Rasmussen, 7th Jan.—Canton 6th Jan., Coal.—B. & Co.

Coblentz, Ger. s.s., 1,869, L. Klugkist, 7th Jan.—Sydney 14th Dec., Gen.—M. & Co.

Alcious, Br. s.s., 4,278, H. Brown, 7th Jan.—Liverpool 24th Dec., Gen.—B. & S.

Sado Maru, Jap. s.s., K. Asakawa, 7th Jan.—Shanghai 4th Jan., Coal.—O.S.K.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Jan. 6.  
Wosang, for Canton.  
Haiching, for Foochow.  
Sigan, for Haiphong.  
Laomedon, for Yokohama.

Jan. 7.  
Daiya-maru, for Wakamatsu.  
Hanoi, for Haiphong.  
Kamchow, for Saigon.  
Seangchoon, for Rangoon.  
Tea, for Cebu.  
Telemachus, for Saigon.  
Luchow, for Port Courbet.  
Anglin, for Swatow.  
Sabine Rickmers, for Canton.  
Taishun, for Shanghai.  
Kleist, for Hamburg.  
Rubi, for Cebu.  
Onsang, for Canton.  
Kolya, for Manila.  
Heimdal, for Saigon.  
Telemachus, for Yokohama.  
Lienshing, for Shanghai.

## DEPARTED.

Jan. 7.  
Haiching, for Foochow.  
Panama-maru, for Victoria.  
Wosang, for Canton.  
Kwangtuh, for Canton.  
Chenan, for Canton.  
Hangsang, for Canton.  
Rubi, for Philippine Islands.  
Tea, for Philippine Islands.  
Taishun, for Shanghai.  
Telemachus, for Saigon.  
Hanoi, for Haiphong.  
Sigan, for Haiphong.  
Lienshing, for Swatow.  
Mathilde, for Pakhoi.

Per s.s. Fooksang, arrived 7th inst., from Singapore:—  
Brown, Mr. and Manchip, Mr.  
Mrs. W. S. & Mrs. W.  
Bury, Dr. H. L. Okeden, W.  
Benfield, A.

Per s.s. Kleist, arrived 7th inst. from Yokohama, &c.:—  
Bang  
Bull, E. S.  
Connell, J. J.  
Garner, O. E.  
Hilwig  
Klaftm, Insp.  
Kuhns, Mrs.  
Logan, H.  
Michele, A.  
Maresert, Capt.  
H. R.  
Zickermann, A.

Per s.s. Loongsang, arrived 7th inst. from Manila:—  
Hummer, Mrs.

All productions of the ALEXANDRA CAFE CO. are under the strictest European Supervision.

Per s.s. Fooksang, arrived 7th inst., from Singapore:—  
Brown, Mr. and Manchip, Mr.  
Mrs. W. S. & Mrs. W.  
Bury, Dr. H. L. Okeden, W.  
Benfield, A.

Per s.s. Kleist, arrived 7th inst. from Yokohama, &c.:—  
Bang  
Bull, E. S.  
Connell, J. J.  
Garner, O. E.  
Hilwig  
Klaftm, Insp.  
Kuhns, Mrs.  
Logan, H.  
Michele, A.  
Maresert, Capt.  
H. R.  
Zickermann, A.

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Mrs. W. S. & Mrs. W.  
Bury, Dr. H. L. Okeden, W.  
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Connell, J. J.  
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Hilwig  
Klaftm, Insp.  
Kuhns, Mrs.  
Logan, H.  
Michele, A.  
Maresert, Capt.  
H. R.  
Zickermann, A.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 10.50.—The anticyclone is still central over the Yellow Sea and Korea. It has weakened slightly.

Pressure has decreased moderately to slightly over the whole area except N. Japan where it has increased slightly.

Light or variable winds are indicated along the E. coast of China, and moderate monsoon over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood N.E. winds, moderate; fine.

2 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoocks The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

7th January, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

Wostock 7a 30.23-6 86 - 0 0

Nemuro 6a 29.77 - w 12

Hakodate 29.95 - w 4

Tokio 30.06 - nw 1

Kochi 30.23 - sw 1

Nagasaki 30.31 - ne 1

K'shima 30.27 - nne 2

Oshima 30.22 - sw 1

Naha 30.15 - nne 12

Ishijima 30.07 - ne 1

Bonin Is. Chefoo

Whaiwei 30.36 29 79 sw 2 b

Hankow

Ichang

Kiukiang

## Mail Steamers

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARK

MARSEILLES, SUMATRA 10 a.m. Freight and  
LONDON AND Capt. W. R. Le Ma e, s.s. a. Passage.  
ANTWERP... 8th Jan.

SHANGHAI, SARDINIA about Freight and  
MOJI, KOBE and Capt. O. O. Talbot, s.s. a. Passage.  
YOKOHAMA... 11th Jan.

SHANGHAI, ASSAYE about Freight and  
Capt. G. W. Cookman, s.s. a. Passage.  
16th Jan.

LONDON, VIA INDIA Noon Freight and  
USUAL PORTS OF Capt. G. W. Gould, s.s. a. Passage.  
CALL... 18th Jan.

All the above steamers are fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight, or Passage apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 7th January, 1913.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES:

For STRAITS TO SAIL ON

NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG. KLEIST Capt. L. Maass 17,000 { WEDDAYS, 8th Jan., 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA GOEBEN Capt. A. Ahlborn 17,800 { THURSDAYS, 9th Jan.

MANILA, ANGAUR, YAP, NEW GUINEA, BRISBANE SYDNEY and MELBOURNE COBLENZ Capt. L. Klugkist 6,750 { SATURDAYS, 25th January at 9 a.m.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless-Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA. Hongkong, 3rd January, 1913.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-Sout' China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

HAICHING... W. C. Passmore... TUESDAY, 7th Jan., at Daylight.  
HAIYANG... A. E. Hodgins... TUESDAY, 14th Jan., at Daylight.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from, the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier. For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas, Laprak & Co., General Managers.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia via Manila.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers Arrive Hongkong from Australia Leave Hongkong for Australia

EASTERN... On the 10th Jan. On 1st Feb., 11 a.m.

EMPIRE... On the 7th Feb. On 1st March 11 a.m.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, French Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to Gibb, Livingston & Co. Agents.

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## CHAMPAGNE RUINART

## PERE &amp; FILS



ESTABLISHED 1729.

SOLE AGENTS,

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.